



DAUGHTERS *of the* AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

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Vermont, the Green Mountain State

EDITORIAL

HUNDREDS of thousands of American citizens will go to the polls on November 2nd to cast their votes for one or another of the candidates presented for office.

It is the obligation of those who enjoy the privilege of living in a democracy to take part in the selection of those to be entrusted with administering the affairs of state. While numbers have accepted their responsibility of deciding between the candidates offered for election, few realize the importance of the party primary where choice is made of the one who shall be permitted to run.

How many even know how persons qualify for candidacy, and who is entitled to a place on the ballot? An interesting study, indeed. Also, how are persons who have won public confidence sidetracked for personal reasons and others more amenable to influence put in their places? What are the purposes directing such action?

IO know these things takes more than passing interest, more than seeing that registration is complete and taking the few moments necessary to cast a vote. The real selection of the one who is to win is frequently made at the pri-

mary. Knowledge of the issues upon which this decision is made is one of vital importance to the people, and should be fully understood by those who would conduct healthy elections.

ONLY citizens of unquestioned integrity should have appointments to election jobs and any irregularities checked immediately. Democracy in a republic means that every individual may speak his mind, but his influence is felt through the one selected to represent him. After this person is chosen the individual has no redress until another election. Cleaner and more honest elections can be had by demanding enforcement of election laws. Prosecute, convict, and punish those responsible for fraud.

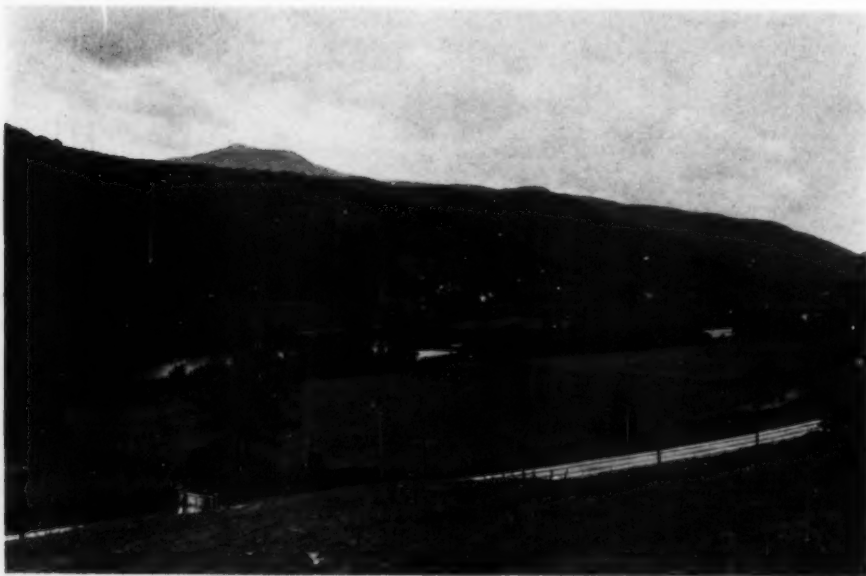
You and I, your family, your neighbors and mine, and our fellow citizens in our communities constitute the State. Citizens install good government or bad in proportion to their response to public obligations as citizens. Government of the people, by the people and for the people cannot perish if the people seriously accept their responsibilities. Vote and know the reason why!

FLORENCE HAGUE BECKER.



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PLYMOUTH, VERMONT, WHERE PRESIDENT CALVIN COOLIDGE WAS BORN ON JULY 4, 1872, AND BURIED ON JANUARY 7, 1933. "VERMONT IS A STATE I LOVE."—CALVIN COOLIDGE



A TYPICAL VERMONT SCENE—NEAR MONTPELIER

A Tribute to Vermont

SOMETHING of the ruggedness of the granite and the marble has entered into the very veins of the people of VERMONT. They do their own thinking; they make their own decisions; they stand by their convictions with the unyielding tenacity of their eternal hills ¶ They asserted their rights behind the muskets of Ethan Allen and his Green Mountain Boys. They wrote their own Declaration of Independence in the Westminster Convention of 1777, declaring that "the district of land commonly known by the name of New Hampshire Grants be a new and separate state; and for the future conduct themselves as such." ¶ Six months later, at Windsor, they adopted a constitution and named the new state VERMONT. For thirteen years they were a people of and by themselves, a separate Republic until, in 1791, after due deliberation, they recognized the Union and became its fourteenth member. ¶ Out from the valleys between the mountains has come a proud procession—Stephen A. Douglas from Brandon; Thaddeus Stevens from Danville; Thomas Davenport, inventor of the electric motor, from Forestdale; Levi P. Morton from Shoreham; Admiral George Dewey from Montpelier; Chester A. Arthur from Fairfield. At Plymouth, on the morning of August 3, 1923, at two-forty-seven o'clock, a VERMONT son stood before a VERMONT father and, by the light of a kerosene lamp, Calvin Coolidge took the oath of office as the thirtieth President of the United States. ¶ It is a curious trait in humanity which causes us so often to fix our gaze upon far-off beauty and to overlook the beauty close at hand. There are Americans who have travelled to Scotland for their golf but never have seen the Scotch-like hills and lakes and gorges of VERMONT. There are Americans who know well the glories of the Alps but have yet to know Smuggler's Notch, and Killington and Lincoln, and Ascutney and Equinox, and Camel's Hump. There are Easterners to whom the horseback trails of our great West are familiar, as they should be, who have yet to know the charm and variety of the Long Trail in the state where the famous Morgan horses are bred. ¶ Yet every summer more and more Americans discover VERMONT. If you are one who has not yet made the discovery, then a very great joy awaits you. Beneath the grandeur of the hills is the pastoral peace of farms that send us maple sugar, milk, and eggs. Homes snuggle close against the sheltering hillside, under the shade of gnarled old apple trees, and in those homes hospitality is never wanting and cookery is still an art. ¶ To this sturdy state, the red clover state, the "Green Mountain State," invites you. To its glorious past and its greater future we stand at respectful salute!—BRUCE BARTON.

(Courtesy of General Motors Corp.)

Vermont State Regents



VERMONT HONORARY STATE REGENTS. LEFT TO RIGHT: MRS. C. K. JOHNSON, MRS. A. W. NORTON, MRS. KATHERINE KITTREDGE, MRS. H. M. FARNHAM, MRS. J. H. STEWART

Past State Regents

- 1892-1893 Mrs. Theodore S. Peck, Burlington
- 1893-1900 Mrs. Jesse Burdette, Arlington.
- 1900-1903 Mrs. Julius J. Estey, Brattleboro.
- 1903-1907 Mrs. F. Stewart Stranhan, St. Albans.
- 1907-1912 Mrs. Clayton N. North, Shoreham.
- 1912-1914 Mrs. W. B. Coates, Los Angeles, Cal.
- 1914-1916 Mrs. Perley F. Hazen, St. Johnsbury.
- 1916-1918 Mrs. Edward S. Marsh, Brandon.
- 1918-1920 Mrs. Harris R. Watkins, Burlington
- 1920-1923 Mrs. John H. Stewart, Middlebury.
- 1923-1926 Mrs. Horace M. Farnham, Montpelier.
- 1926-1929 Mrs. Katherine W. Kittredge, Springfield.
- 1929-1932 Mrs. Arthur W. Norton, Vergennes.
- 1932-1935 Mrs. Charles K. Johnson, Burlington.



MRS. C. LESLIE WITHERELL, STATE REGENT



THE HOME OF MRS. T. S. PECK. THE WINDOW SHOWING BENEATH THE LARGE FLAG IS THAT OF THE ROOM WHERE GREEN MOUNTAIN CHAPTER WAS FOUNDED ON MARCH 22, 1892

Green Mountain Chapter

UPON the beautiful and historic shores of Lake Champlain lies the city of Burlington, birthplace of the first chapter in Vermont-Green Mountain.

Organized March 22, 1892 by Mrs. T. S. Peck, then organizing State Regent by appointment of the National Board, it was designated as National number 22, with 22 charter members—Mrs. Bradley B. Smalley being first Chapter Regent. Of the charter members only Miss Emily Proctor is now living.

Such spots as the Ethan Allen farm, where General Ethan Allen—hero of Ticonderoga—died, and Battery Park where, on June 13, 1813, a battery of 13 guns repulsed 3 British gunboats, have been marked, also graves of 25 Revolutionary soldiers.

Aside from the routine work and contributions expected from us by the National Society through the years, contributions have been made toward placing a portrait of Mrs. Benj. Harrison in the White House, toward the preservation of the home of Geo. Walton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, of Kenmore, and of the grave of Thos. Jefferson. Also to the Spanish-American War fund, the Belgian Relief, the American Fund for French wounded, the fund for caring for French orphans, the Vermont bed in the hospital at Rheims, monuments of Lafayette and Washington to be erected in France, and each Liberty Loan subscribed to. The Ver-

mont box in Constitution Hall, as well as the stair rail were subscribed to and the chapter has the donation of several auditorium chairs to its credit.

Last year, in memory of Gen. and Mrs. T. S. Peck, funds were provided for the restoration of the parlor in the State D. A. R. Mansion—once the home of Gen. John Strong of Revolutionary fame.

Trees have been planted, and large flags have been presented to Girl Scouts, Boy Scouts, camps, schools, Ethan Allen Tower, State D. A. R. Mansion and the Military unit at the State University.

For some years money prizes have been given to American History students and money has been given to the State Children's Aid toward the support of a child—a descendant of Revolutionary ancestors; money and books have been given to Kurn Hattin Homes and donations sent Approved Schools.

This year 14 Good Citizenship Medals are being awarded in Burlington and three nearby towns; 4 Good Citizenship Pilgrimage girls are being sponsored; and an effort is being made to mark the graves of deceased members—13 markers having been placed.

Much Citizenship work has been accomplished at the nearest Naturalization Court where flags, and copies of codes, Manuals, and the American's Creed have been distributed.

ETHEL DODD STARBIRD, *Regent.*

The State D. A. R. Mansion

(Former John Strong Mansion)

MRS. C. K. JOHNSON

Chronological Data

1609—Vermont State D. A. R. Property and General John Strong near where Samuel Champlain landed and doubtless part of his explorations.

1690—Captain DeNarm, with the aid of 50 men built, for the English, a small stone fort as an outpost.

1730—The French made a settlement on what was known as Pt. a la Chevelure, here they built a fort or repaired the one built by DeNarm in 1690.

1731—This was a large settlement for those times, and was called Hocquart. They cleared off the timber along the shore for three or four miles north of Chimney Point; their numbers reached 1306 in the year 1731. This settlement included what is now known as the General John Strong Farm. There are 100 acres of this Farm lying on the east side of the road.

This was dedicated August 24, 1934, as a memorial Forest Reserve in honor of Mrs. Florence Gray Estey—to be planted to seedlings, using that part fronting on

highway No. 17 as a public parkway and a welcome by Vermont Daughters to those coming into the State through this Western Gateway. About 60 acres of this farm are on the west side of the road; here are the sites of four of the old French cabins and a small orchard. There is a Lake Champlain frontage of more than one-fourth of a mile with an excellent beach and plenty of shade near the Shore.

Last but not least is the old brick mansion built by General John Strong during the years 1776-1783 after his log cabin erected in 1765 had been burned by the Indians. This log cabin was erected on one of the cellar holes of the former French Colony, and was said to be the first erected by an English settler, north of the Massachusetts line.

The fine state of preservation of the walls and interior finish of the Mansion which rose in the wilds of Vermont, is eloquent testimony to the skill and designing art of its builder. Within this dignified old home is a spacious hall, having a stairway of beauty; over the hallway is a graceful



THE FORMER JOHN STRONG MANSION IN ADDISON, VERMONT, ON VERMONT STATE ROUTE NO. 17, WAS PURCHASED BY THE VERMONT D. A. R. SOCIETY JULY 3, 1934. THE SEVERAL ROOMS IN THE MANSION ARE BEING RESTORED AND FURNISHED IN THE PERIOD OF THE MANSION BY CHAPTERS OR INDIVIDUALS, IN HONOR OF RELATIVES AND FRIENDS

white arch, harmonizing with the white woodwork of the other rooms on the first floor. Ascending the stairs and facing the front of the Mansion one looks through the Colonial trio of windows to a beautiful view of the Green Mountains. There are the usual fire places including the immense one in the kitchen with its oven of great depth. Five generations were born in this venerable mansion—substantial still—with its spacious halls and secret stairway. The Daughters of Vermont want to preserve all this as a "Just Memorial" to Vermont's integrity, to our ancestors and to the principles of freedom, justice and humanity for which they fought, bled and died.

1738—Among the pioneers who settled in Addison County John Strong was an outstanding figure. Born in Salisbury Connecticut, August 16, 1738.

1759—Married Agnes McCure also of Salisbury. They resided here until he moved to Addison.

1765—In September of 1765 he built his log cabin on one of the sites of the French Settlement.

1766—During the winter of 1766 he brought his family to live in the cabin.

1766—John Strong, Jr., was born. During the war the family was separated; later reunited in Dorset.

1776-1783—The Mansion was being built.

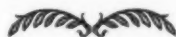
1779-1782—Represented Dorset in Legislature.

1784-85-86—Elected Assistant Judge for Bennington County. Was elected to Legislature from Addison. Elected first Judge of the Court in Addison County.

1786—Judge of Probate, and member of the Council. These offices he held until 1801—Sixteen years.

1791—Was a member of the Convention that ratified the Constitution of the United States on the admission of Vermont to the Union. He served in various capacities throughout the entire War of the Revolution. He served under Col. Ira Allen, working up to rank of Captain in two months' time. Was appointed by our first Governor as General of the State Militia.

1816—He died having lived the life of a consistent Christian of the Congregational church. As a patriot and statesman he had the confidence of those who acted with him, wherever he resided.



The Spirit of the Flag

Shine over us, flag of stars aglow,

Reflecting hallowed days.

The spirit of the long ago

Rekindles in thy rays;

Those fervent hearts' undaunted beat,

That fearless tread of patriot feet,

That love of country, pure and sweet,

O holy flag, O hallowed flag!

'Twas Washington thy pattern gave,

And Betsy Ross thy form,

As woman pure, as manhood brave,

Thy hues defied the storm.

For every State a star is set;

While crimson stripe with white is met

The Old Thirteen let none forget!

O holy flag, O hallowed flag!

The sparkling midnight mirrors thee,

Each star is kin of thine,

The wind that flings thy colors free

Imparts the breath Divine.

The sky and ocean blended are

To make the blue that frames each star,

The sunset flames in stripes afar,

O holy flag, O hallowed flag!

May Lincoln's truth and tenderness

Shine out from every fold,

A mighty power to guard and bless,

A sword, a shield, of gold.

For Gettysburg and Bunker Hill

Within the flag are living still,

As hearts with strength and courage fill,

O holy flag, O hallowed flag!

Shine over us, flag of stars aglow,

Undimmed by changing days,

The heroes of the long ago

Are haloed in thy rays.

For love of God and country burn

Like deathless lamps at memory's urn.

O soul of Washington, return!

O holy flag, O hallowed flag!

EDITOR'S NOTE—This song was dedicated to the Vermont State Society, D. A. R. and sung at the State Conference at Morrisville, September 20th, 1933. Words by Theodore A. Peck. Music by Ernest F. Jores.



Where Vermont Comes In

Up where the north winds blow just a little keener,
Up where the grasses grow just a little greener,
Up where the mountain peaks rise a little higher,
Up where the human kind draws a little nigher,
THAT'S WHERE VERMONT COMES IN.

Up where the snows of winter last a little longer,
Up where the heart beats just a little stronger,
Up where the handclasp is just a little warmer,
THAT'S WHERE VERMONT COMES IN.

Up where the lonesome pine its nightly requiem sighs,
Up where the unpolluted waters take their rise,
Up where the sons of toil have fought for freedom's sod,
Up where all nature's mood is a little nearer God,
THAT'S WHERE VERMONT COMES IN.

Wherever manhood fights for honor,
Where woman shrinks at sin,
Where health is man's best riches,
THAT'S WHERE VERMONT COMES IN.

—JUDGE CHARLES H. DARLING.

The Insignia of Vermont

MARY W. ELLIS

State Historian

THE first settlements in Vermont were Military Posts; the first erected at Isle La Motte by the French in 1666, and the second at Fort Dummer, near the southern boundary of Brattleboro, by the English in 1724.

At the time that Fort Dummer was built, Massachusetts claimed that and the surrounding territory, but had to release it when her northern boundary was settled by the King. Then for many years the present State of Vermont was the disputed claim of both New Hampshire and New York, until the settlers, weary of all these disputes, met at the Court House in Westminster January 15, 1777, and declared their freedom as an independent State. In July of that year a meeting was held in Windsor to draft a Constitution. This document was written in a room on the second floor of a tavern, known today as "The Constitution House" the most historic building in the State.

For the first thirty years of the Commonwealth of Vermont, the Legislature had no home but met in various towns, often alternating between the east and west sides of the State, until Montpelier, on account of its topographical position in the center of the State, was in 1805 chosen as the Capital. The first State House was built by the people of Montpelier on land given by a son of the first permanent settler. The building was of wood, three-storied and ten sided, surmounted by a bell tower. This building served the State until 1832 when it was supplanted by a granite building, built in the shape of a Greek cross, a central building with a wing on each side. The central part was fronted by a portico with six Doric pillars and surmounted by a copper covered dome. On January 6, 1857, this building was practically destroyed by fire. The present Capitol building has the same general design as the one that was burned, only improved and enlarged. The dome is surmounted by a statue of Ceres, goddess of agriculture.

In 1791 Vermont was admitted into the Union, the first State to be added to the original thirteen colonies, followed the next year by Kentucky.

In 1794 Stephen R. Bradley, one of Vermont's first Senators, made a speech in Congress in which he said—"Kentucky and Vermont have been added to the Union and they consider themselves of as much importance as the thirteen original Colonies and desire to be represented on the flag. I therefore move you that the flag be fifteen stars and fifteen stripes." This motion was carried and was the United States flag for the next twenty-three years; the flag carried in the War of 1812, and the flag that flew from Fort McHenry when Francis Scott Key wrote the "Star Spangled Banner."

Although Vermont had both a star and a stripe on the United States Flag from 1794 until that Flag was changed in 1818 to the original thirteen stripes with a star for each State, she did not adopt a Flag of her own until the Legislature of 1803 passed an act to create a State military Flag—"That from and after the first day of May, 1804, the Flag of this State be seventeen stripes and seventeen stars, white in a blue field, with the word 'VERMONT' in capitals above the said stars and stripes."

It must be assumed that two more States having been added to the Union some thought that the United States Flag would increase its number of stars and stripes, for only in the number of each and the word Vermont was this a distinctive flag.

The Legislature of 1837 repealed this act and enacted—"That from and after the passage of this act the Flag of the State be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be one large star, white in a blue field, with the Coat of Arms of the State of Vermont therein."

In 1923 this act, also, was repealed, and "The Flag of the State shall be blue with the Coat of Arms of the State therein," makes the present State Flag.

The first State Seal was designed by Ira Allen in 1778, and although crude and reminding one of the samplers of our great-grandmothers, served as the seal of the State until 1821, when the present Coat of Arms was adopted.

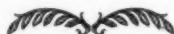
"The Coat of Arms of the State is a landscape of green, occupying one half of the shield; on the right and left, in the background, are high mountains of blue (Mt. Mansfield and Camel's Hump as seen from Lake Champlain), with a sky of yellow. From near the base and reaching nearly to the top of the shield rises a pine tree of the natural color, between erect sheaves of yellow, placed bentwise on the dexter side, and a red cow standing on the sinister side of the field. The crest is a buck's head, of natural color, cut off and placed on a scroll of blue and yellow. On

a scroll beneath the shield is the motto: 'Vermont: Freedom and Unity'. The Vermonter's badge is two pine branches of the natural color, crossed beneath the shield and scroll. The State Seal consists of the Coat of Arms of the State, excluding the crest, scroll and badge, with the motto in a circular border around the same."

The Legislature of 1937 passed an act whereby the seal of 1821 was "damasked" and the original seal, the one designed by Ira Allen in 1778, was restored as the Seal of the State, the Coat of Arms remaining the same.

The Legislature of 1894 passed an act making the Red Clover the official flower of the State.

The official emblem worn by the State Regent D. A. R. bears the State Coat of Arms.



Memoirs of a Page

I know that you're tired and weary,
On reports you're not very keen.
So only brief snatches of paging
Is all that I'll give you, I ween.

There were three hundred seventy pages,
All qualities, sizes and hues,
From forty-six states in the Union
Came Dorothy and her retinue.

A mass of State Flags we must carry
As, dressed all in white, we must file,
While our gay little President General,
Walks smilingly down through the aisle.

She bows us a cheery "Good morning"
"You look very fine, girls," she calls.
"I hope you're not tired this morning.
Did you have a good time at the Ball?"

She passes—We go to our duties;
To lobby, box, platform and hall.
Not a moment is ours till adjournment,
We are at all the Daughters' first call.

It's "Page, come here and tell me
Does this telephone dial or ring?
I come from Vermont, and to save me,
I can't run the pesky old thing."

Or "Page, stay here by this entrance,
And if there should enter this way,
A woman with blue hat and coat on
Just tell her I've gone for the day."

I was locked in one day with the Tellers,
Counting votes for the officers new.
'Twas a difficult job—and tiring,
But at 'leven P. M. they were through.

We were tired when the Congress was over,
Our humor and feet both bore scars,
But we hope to go back to the Congress,
To again page for D. A. R's.

CAROLYN T. PIKE,
Member Captain Jedediah Hyde
Chapter.



An Unknown Revolutionary Soldier Honored by Boy Scouts of Vermont

THERE is an unbroken tradition that during the Revolutionary War two soldiers, who were returning home, reached the camping ground to the northwest of Patch Pond in Mount Holly. This camp in the township of Plymouth was on the old Crown Point Road, built by General Amherst in 1759-60. There is a spring at this camp. One of the two soldiers knelt at the spring to drink and never arose for he died there. Perhaps he was sick or wounded and that was why he was returning home.

His lonely comrade carried his body back on the road for some thirty or forty rods where he buried it in a shallow grave by the side of the road on a knoll. For added protection he covered the grave with such flat stones as he could find, and then went on his lonely way with his sad memory and sorrowful news for the waiting loved ones of his companion. There the lonely grave has remained almost unknown and entirely unhonored until this day.

Mr. Moses Townsend of Ludlow, who lived for a long time near Patch Pond, or Lake Ninevah, and whose years of life are

now in their eighties, recently pointed out the old road, the spring and the grave to Compatriot William J. Ballou of Chester, whose Revolutionary ancestor, Seth Ballou of Richmond, New Hampshire, traveled the old road when General Burgoyne came down from Canada. Rev. Ballou is a Scoutmaster and with some of his Boy Scouts of Troop No. 6 of Chester has walked over the old road from the Connecticut River to the camp where the soldier died.

On the 19th of October Mr. Ballou and Scout Donald Wheatley, aided by Mr. P. E. Sherwin, who provided transportation, investigated this grave. The old stones which covered the grave were carefully removed. They then dug down for ten or twelve inches and came upon what was left of the soldier's body. It had been there so long and so near the surface that all that was left was the lime of the bones which had lost their shape and were like streaks of slaked lime in the soil, varying in size from the larger bones of the trunk and head to the smaller ones of the limbs. The grave being verified, it was again reverently and carefully covered with the original stones. In time not far away, the roots of the trees

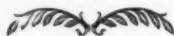
about there would have absorbed the lime, removing all traces of the body, so the investigation was timely.

On Saturday, November 10th, 1935, Scoutmaster Ballou, ten boys and P. E. Sherwin and J. L. Hanson, who furnished transportation, went to the above location where they cleared away the brush about the grave, opened up the old road for a distance and put up signs both for the grave and the spring.

At the grave itself they raised on the original stones an orderly mass of stones fully a foot above the ground to mark more distinctly and permanently the grave. Four iron posts were driven in at the corners. A bronze Revolutionary Soldier marker was then placed at the head of the grave and a flag inserted in the marker, after

which a firing squad composed of Scouts Donald Wheatley, Franklin Buswell, Edwin and Roger Murrey, fired the customary salute of three rounds from their .22 caliber rifles. It was not so that "Taps" could be sounded or it would have been done. The firing squad was composed of boys who had walked the entire distance over the old road with the Scoutmaster. The other boys had walked more or less of the way.

Thus, while on Armistice Day the world over special honors were given at the graves of Unknown Soldiers, on the Saturday before, up in the lonely woods in the township of Plymouth, Vermont, there had been paid by Boy Scouts a much belated honor to an Unknown Soldier of the American Revolution.



Ethan Allen Statue

The Guardian

Ho! Guardian of the Capitol,
What sayest thou today?
Dost long to step from pedestal
And fight the same old way?
Thy sword hangs sheathed beside thee,
Upraised is thy right hand,
Methinks I hear those thund'ring words
Re-echo through the land:
"In the name of the great Jehovah"—
Those words can never die;
And the matchless fame of thy great name
Still clings to old Fort Ti.

Stand! Guardian majestic there,
Guard well by day and night,
As when the famed Green Mountain Boys
Stood firm for truth and right.
As pilgrims on a journey
Pay homage to their shrine,
So countless ones shall pause by thee
To laud brave deeds of thine;
Fear not lest the claims of that traitor,
With thy patriot fame shall vie,
We honor the man and matchless plan
Which won us old Fort Ti.

—LOU BOYCE HAYDEN,

Member Marquis de Lafayette Chapter.



IN THE PORTICO, AT THE RIGHT OF THE MAIN ENTRANCE OF THE CAPITOL BUILDING, MOUNTED UPON A GRANITE BASE AND SURROUNDED BY AN IRON FENCE, STANDS A COLOSSAL STATUE OF ETHAN ALLEN

General Ethan Allen Monument

COPY of inscription on monument of
Gen. Ethan Allen, Green Mount Ceme-
tery, Burlington, Vt.

On the west face:

Vermont
to
Ethan Allen
Born
in Litchfield, Ct., 10th Jan. A. D., 1737
Died
in Burlington, Vt., 12th Feb. A. D., 1789
and buried near the site of
this monument.

On the north face:

The
Leader of the Green Mountain Boys
In the Surprise and Capture of
TICONDEROGA
which he demanded in the name
of the Great Jehovah and the
Continental Congress.

On the east face:

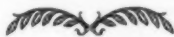
Taken
Prisoner in a daring attack on Montreal
and transported to England.
He disarmed the purpose of his enemy
by the respect which he inspired
for the
REBELLION AND THE REBEL.

On the south face:

Wielding
the pen as well as the sword he was the
Sagacious and intrepid
Defender
of the New Hampshire Grants, and
Master Spirit
in the arduous struggle which resulted in the
Sovereignty and Independence
of this State.



THE IRON FENCE PROTECTING THE MONUMENT OF
GENERAL ETHAN ALLEN IS IN THE LIKENESS OF
MUSKETS WITH FIXED BAYONETS



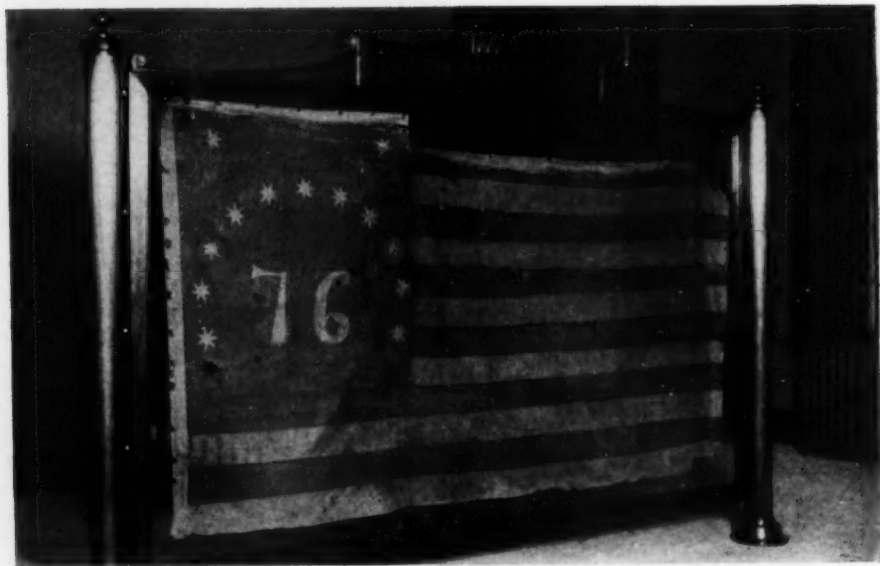
"Ho, all to the borders: Vermonters
come down,
With your pockets of deer-skin and
breeches of brown;
With your red woolen caps and your
moccasins, come
To the gathering summons of trumpet
and drum.

"Come York and come Hampshire,
come traitors and knaves,
If you rule o'er our land, ye shall
rule o'er our graves;
Our row is recorded, our banner
unfurled
In the name of Vermont we defy all
the world!"

Excerpt from Whittier's "Song for Vermonters."



THIS MONUMENT AT BENNINGTON, VERMONT, COMMEMORATES THE DEFEAT OF GENERAL BURGOYNE BY THE "GREEN MOUNTAIN BOYS," IN 1777, THE TURNING POINT OF THE REVOLUTION. IT IS THE HIGHEST BATTLE MONUMENT IN THE WORLD



THE BENNINGTON BATTLE FLAG (AUGUST 16, 1777) IS GENERALLY CONCEDED TO BE THE OLDEST SURVIVING EXAMPLE OF THE "STARS AND STRIPES." ALTHOUGH THE BLUE FIELD IS FADED AND DINY, IT IS STILL RECOGNIZABLE AS BLUE; AND ALTHOUGH THE ONCE RED STRIPES ARE FADED TO A TAWNY COLOR THEY ARE STILL DISTINGUISHABLE. CAN WE NOT VISION THE STOUT-HEARTED WOMEN WHOSE PATIENT FINGERS WOVE THE LINEN AND PAINSTAKINGLY FASHIONED THE EMBLEM THAT WAS RAISED IN TRIUMPH AT THE CLOSE OF THE FRAY WHICH MARKED THE TURNING-POINT OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR



THE OLD FIRST CHURCH OF BENNINGTON WAS ORGANIZED DECEMBER 3, 1762, AND COMPLETELY RESTORED ON THE IDENTICAL PLANS IN 1937

Old First Church of Bennington

Joint Resolution Adopted by Vermont Legislature, December 11, 1935

WHEREAS, the Old First Church of Bennington was organized December 3, 1762, and is the oldest church within the present limits of Vermont; and

WHEREAS, our forefathers met in prayer in the First Meeting House for assistance against the oppressive measures of New York and the overwhelming power of King George; and to the First Meeting House returned from the capture of Fort Ticonderoga, the Battle of Bennington, the surrender of Burgoyne, to offer up their thanksgiving; and

WHEREAS, in the First Meeting House of Bennington the Legislature of Vermont met on eight separate occasions, and the laws for carrying on the government of the sovereign state were enacted at the session of the legislature which assembled in said meeting house on February 11th, 1779; and the convention, consisting of one delegate from each town, held in Old Bennington on January 10th, 1791, ratified the Constitution of the United States by the signatures of 105 out of 109 delegates, thereby preparing the way for the admission of Vermont into the Union as the first state after the original thirteen; and

WHEREAS, the burial ground, surround-

ing the aforementioned church structure is the first and oldest cemetery in the state, where lie the remains of five governors of Vermont, seventy-five Revolutionary soldiers, the author of Vermont's declaration of independence, the founder of the Vermont Gazette, the patriots who fell at the Battle of Bennington, the Hessian prisoners who died of their wounds in the First Meeting House converted into a temporary hospital, together with scores of others who labored for the stability and prosperity of Vermont,

Therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and the House of Representatives:

That the aforesaid Bennington Center Cemetery, and the aforementioned First Church building are hereby declared to be Vermont's Colonial Shrine for the preservation of the sacred memories and traditions of Colonial Days, in order that our children's children may cherish the great deeds of our fathers, and build on the foundations laid by them the commonwealth of the future.

Above Resolution introduced in Senate by Senator W. H. Wills.



MARY AND DORIS CLARK UNVEIL SETH WARNER MEMORIAL HIGHWAY MARKER, WHILE MRS. ELLA WARNER FISHER READS HER POEM "COLONEL SETH WARNER"

Colonel Seth Warner

Of tall commanding presence,
A silent man and grave,
His life's entire devotion
To the cause he freely gave,
Nor threat of death or prison
His fearless soul could daunt,
A safe and prudent leader
In the making of Vermont.

When Francis fell at Hubbardton
And Warner's forces fled. . .
"Take to the woods and meet me
At Manchester," he said.
He stood with Stark at Bennington
And again at Richelieu,
He held Carlton's imposing forces
Against a Waterloo!

News of Burgoyne's advancing hosts
Sent forth its wild alarms
And Warner seized the livestock
On all the settlers' farms.
With consummate tact and patience
He achieved this trying feat
And Burgoyne's baffled forces
Were starved into retreat.

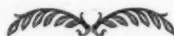
At Wooster's call he rallied
A regiment to aid
Our wounded troops in Canada,
By defeat and death repaid.

On snow shoes pushing onward
Thru winter's biting cold,
The hardships of that fatal march
Were never fully told.
The ill and wounded coming home
Were his especial care.
Of sacrifice and suffering
He bore the greater share.

With Allen he plead at Albany
For the harried pioneers.
Results of their united work
All down the vistaed years,
Have left an imprint on our State
And along our white highway,
Where homes and churches stand secure
In Freedom's light today.

The hills that marked the winding trails
Our fathers used to tread,
Still guard the quiet sunny vales
Where first their footsteps led.
Still guard the priceless legacy
For their descendants planned,
When first they cleared the wilderness. . .
This rugged wedge of land!

Lest we the sacred trust forget,
This Marker we dedicate
In memory of Seth Warner,
To our beloved State.



Vermont

Deep in the forest it lay,
Only a wedge of land
Watered by mountain streams,
By mountain ranges spanned.
Crossed by winding trails
Where a race of savage men

Build their smouldering fires
Deep in some hidden glen.
In secret cave and coppice
Thru uncharted hours of day
Into the night's wild dark,
Crept hungry beasts of prey.

The Seth Warner Memorial Highway

GRACE P. FISHER

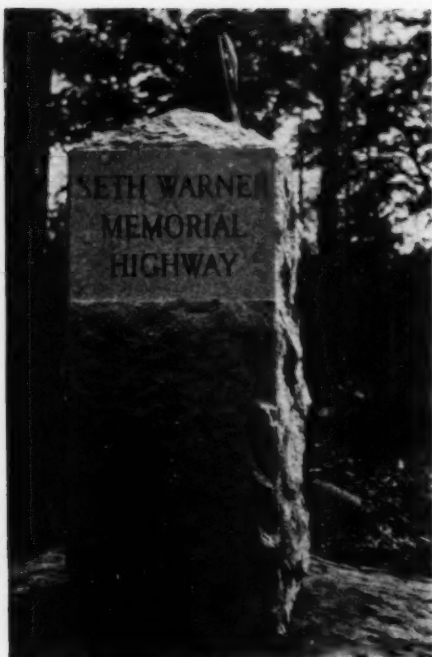
MAY skies smiled blissfully blue on a gathering of some three hundred Vermonters who met at the intersection of country roads just southwest of Middlebury Village. Through the leafy vistas of the overarching elms were etched the sweeping outlines of the Adirondacks. On the grassy triangle where the roads join stood two charmingly sweet little girls dressed in white in front of a monument draped in the national colors. To them, the great-great-great-granddaughters of Col. Seth Warner was given the honor of unveiling the simple granite shaft bearing the inscription, "Seth Warner Memorial Highway." It was a beautiful picture, never to be forgotten, this linking of the exploits of a pioneer patriot with our modern life. The exercises of dedication, the original poem to Seth Warner written and read by a Daughter over eighty years old and the able address which summarized his life and character helped to stamp the occasion indelibly on the minds of those present.

It was by an act of the Vermont Legislature in 1933 that Route 30, the road from Middlebury to Manchester, was named the Seth Warner Memorial Highway. The Vermont Daughters of the American Revolution have erected markers at both terminals. The one in Middlebury was dedicated May 24, 1934. The other marker given by Ormsby Chapter of Manchester was dedicated in the spring of 1937.

But what of Seth Warner? The names of Ethan Allen and Seth Warner are inextricably woven into the fabric of the early history of Vermont. The intrepid courage, the aggressive self-confidence, and the dramatic feats of daring of Allen have been commemorated through the generations while Warner's sagacity, his genius for leadership, his unswerving fortitude and loyal service to Vermont and to his country have been all but forgotten even in his own state. His unassuming modesty and his faculty for doing things without talking may account for this oversight. At the age of twenty he migrated to Bennington,

Vermont, from Woodbury, Conn. and for twelve years was identified with the Green Mountain Boys in their controversy with New York over the New Hampshire Grants. During these stirring scenes he was noted for his tactfulness, bravery and efficiency. When the War for Independence broke out and the Green Mountain Boys devoted themselves to this cause, Allen's thundering tones at the capture of Ticonderoga "In the name of the great Jehovah and the Continental Congress" have reverberated down through the years. On the day following this spectacular coup Warner captured Crown Point, a strategic position on Lake Champlain commanding the narrow passage between the lower and upper lake. Yet the importance of this event has been almost overlooked by historians.

Seth Warner was chosen by his colleagues as a leader of a regiment of Green Mountain Boys and September, 1775, found him aiding Montgomery in the Canadian Expedition at the siege of St. Johns. It was Warner's regiment of three hundred men that repulsed Carleton with a thousand men at Longueuil and this event led to the surrender of St. Johns to the American force and the evacuation of Montreal by the British. But scarcely had Warner returned to the New Hampshire Grants than he received an urgent letter from General Worcester at Montreal, an appeal to collect as many men as possible and return to Canada. In three weeks time Warner had collected a regiment of men and marched them on snowshoes to Quebec in the face of a Canadian winter. Considering the severity of January weather in the untrodden, roadless wilderness of what is now Vermont, where there were only scattered settlements and scanty army equipment, this was a prodigious task. During this distressing winter and the retreat from Canada he was always caring for the sick and wounded, placing himself in positions of greatest danger, yet evincing the utmost vigilance and care for his men.

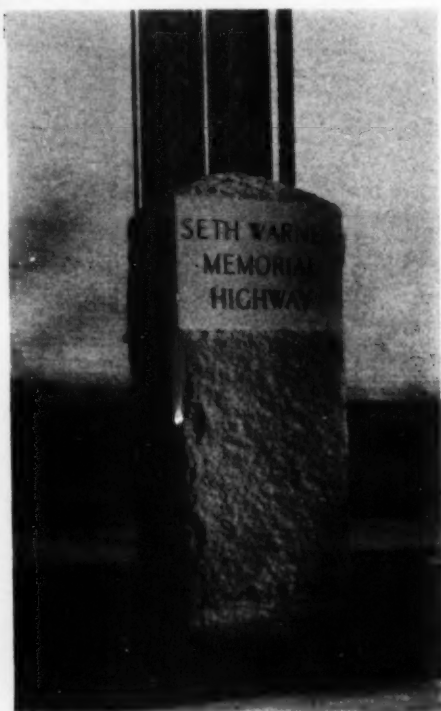


MARKER DEDICATED AT MIDDLEBURY, MAY 24, 1934

Warner in command at the Battle of Hubbardton on July 7, 1777, met the attack of the enemy so valiantly and with such disastrous losses to them that the advance of Burgoyne's army was halted. True, this battle was considered a defeat for the Americans but it kept Burgoyne from advancing and gave Warner a chance to sweep the country bare of supplies which would aid the British Army. Then on August 16 of the same year, Stark and Warner in joint command fought the battle of Bennington and gained a decisive victory for American independence. Badly broken in health by the privations he had endured in his arduous campaigns, Seth Warner died at the early age of forty-one, a martyr in the service of his country.

Naming this beautiful highway in memory of Seth Warner is a fitting tribute to a truly great hero. Let us follow it from Middlebury through Cornwall and Sudbury. Green meadows and lovely woodlands surround us and here and there we are arrested by the grand expansive

views of the Adirondacks in the west and the Green Mountains on the east. We pass well-kept, attractive farm homes. Here on the left in Cornwall is the 120-year-old house with nineteen rooms, built as the first medical school in Vermont. A little farther on we come to the old Congregational Church of Cornwall of simple Colonial architecture. Near it stands a monument erected in memory of Civil War soldiers which bears the inscription "Cornwall Remembers." We pause to look at the well-kept school grounds, the window boxes and rock garden of school No. 1. Twice this school has won the annual prize offered to the ten schools on the Seth Warner Highway by Mrs. Jesse D. Billings, Regent of Ann Story Chapter in Rutland. Let us stop at the Mary Baker Allen Chapter House, a distinctive one-story brick building, surrounded by shrubbery and a well-kept yard. It houses the town library and



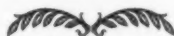
SOUTHERN TERMINAL MARKER FOR SETH WARNER HIGHWAY

provides a large, airy, beautifully-appointed assembly room with an adjoining kitchen. Whiting is the next town and we enjoy the coolness of the Whiting Swamp. We pass the ancient Congregational Church and the Baptist Church which provides a haven for the town library. Here a magnificent elm towering toward the sky, and farther on, rows of verdant maples giving grateful shade to the dusty road, testify to the foresight of our pioneer grandfathers. We pass the old weather-beaten, vine-covered tavern of stage-coach days called Sawyer's Stand and stop to view the old Congregational Church at Sudbury built in 1802, a splendid example of Colonial architecture with its Gothic spires and palladin window. The stone school-house on Sudbury Hill built in 1829 with an arched doorway attracts our attention. Next we come to beautiful Hyde Manor, a hotel dating back to 1801 near Lake Horton. Our route along this sparkling sheet of water over Breakneck Hill and into the town of Hubbardton, is very scenic, a veritable summer playground gemmed with small lakes and girded with blue mountains where camps, cottages and hotels take care of crowds of vacationists. The road leading to Hubbardton Battlefield is plainly marked and we pass the spot where Warner's troops crossed the highway on

that eventful July day in 1777. We proceed along the shores of Lake Bomoseen with its many summer hotels and cottages to Castleton Corners. Then comes Poultney, its hills covered with slate quarries. The thrifty village of Poultney is the home of Green Mountain College. Lovely Lake St. Catherine with its wooded headlands spreads out before us. At Wells in the center of the highway intersection we note the road signs surmounting a circular bed of gay petunias, its cobble-stone base built well above the road level.

Through Pawlet and Rupert the highway passes large dairy farms with imposing barns and silos. We would linger in Dorset, irresistibly drawn by the charm of its old houses, its inviting Colonial Inn and the leafy coolness of its shaded roadways, but we push on to Manchester Center where we find the terminal marker of the Seth Warner Highway identical with the one at Middlebury. It stands on the lawn of the Congregational Church, a tribute not only to the hero whom we honor, but also to the loving devotion and patriotism of the Daughters of Ormsby Chapter.

Our pilgrimage has convinced us of the great value of naming and marking our highways, thus creating an interest in knowing them, encouraging their improvement and preserving their landmarks.



Our Forefathers

The spirit of the courageous men
Who cleared this Northern land,
The dangers they encountered
We scarce can understand.
They braved the untamed wilderness,
Their swinging axes broke
The silence of the centuries
With every sturdy stroke.

Thru untrod deeps they blazed the trails,
Then followed ox-team roads
And women sang and children played
In snugly built abodes.
Of logs the walls were builded,
Of bark the roof was made,
And over the awakened earth
A puncheon floor was laid.

Their clearings grew to acres
With mills beside the streams
And men dared hope that this would be
The fruition of their dreams.

But across the western border
Ambitious agents came
To take these farms for England
And tax them in her name.
Objectors were branded rebels,
To be captured alive or dead
And each rebellant leader
Bore a price upon his head.
The clouds of war rolled darkly
Above the freighted years,
The thunder of the British guns
Reached to the settler's ears.

Poems written and read by Ella Warner Fisher, age 81 years, Charter Member and Past Regent of Seth Warner Chapter, at Dedication of Seth Warner Memorial Highway Marker, Middlebury, Vt., May 24, 1934.



OLD MILLSTONES FROM ELIJAH PAINE MILL

© Photo by Barker, Northfield, Vermont



MEMBERS OF ELIJAH PAINE CHAPTER, NORTHFIELD, VT., WHO PARTICIPATED IN A PRIZE SPEAKING CONTEST: MRS. E. A. SHAW, MRS. H. J. EATON, MRS. FRED FULLER, MRS. INEZ J. WOODBURY, MRS. W. B. MAYO, MRS. C. F. DUKE. THE RULES GOVERNING THIS CONTEST WERE "NO PERSON UNDER FORTY AND NOT OVER NINETY YEARS OF AGE IS ELIGIBLE TO ENTER THIS CONTEST"

Vermont State Chapters

ANN STORY CHAPTER

ON May 13, 1893, sixteen ladies met at the home of Mrs. Wallace Clement in Rutland, Vermont, to organize a society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Of the original sixteen ladies only one, Mrs. C. S. Caverly, is still living.

At a meeting held on May 27, 1893, there was considerable discussion regarding a suitable name for the Chapter. Selections were read from Week's History of Vermont, relating to the Widow Story. They spoke of her as having been a woman of fine character, very brave and persevering. She was a strong woman, able not only to wield an axe in building her home, but also to use a gun in defending that home from traitors and savages. She was a resident of Rutland and Salisbury. It was voted at that meeting to call our Chapter for Ann Story.

Mrs. Margaret Holmes Francisco presented the Chapter a flag at the meeting May 30, 1893. At this time it was voted that "the flag of our country should ever after be unfurled in the room in which we should hold our meetings."

Formal delivery of the charter for Ann Story Chapter was made by the Regent, Mrs. Wallace C. Clement, January 5, 1904.

On February 14, 1894, Mrs. Francisco made the Chapter another gift in the form of a gavel from Mt. Vernon. It is still being used after forty-three years.

From 1893 to 1900 many worth-while projects were carried through, including the placing of a marble tablet upon the wall in the Rutland Memorial Library in memory of those from Rutland who served in the War of the Revolution. Boxes of clothing, reading matter and other useful articles were sent to the camp at Chica-mauga. Large gifts of money went to Continental Hall. Our first set of lineage books were received. Our Chapter now has the complete numbers which were bound in blue and gold cloth last year. They have been placed in the historical room of our city library.

The unveiling of a memorial tablet,

marking the spot where, in 1775, stood old Fort Rutland, took place on June 19, 1900.

During the period between 1903 and 1905, The Green Mountain Boys' memorial fund was created under the direction of the Regent, Mrs. H. H. Dyer. It was through her enthusiasm and untiring efforts that the statue was erected and dedicated November 19, 1915. The cost of the bronze statue alone was about \$2000. The children chosen for the unveiling were John Abner Mead Hinsman, the sixth in descent from the first settler in the valley of Rutland, and Catherine Lena Boyden, sixth in descent from a Revolutionary soldier, Captain Reuben Dow. Later on a permanent fund was set aside for taking care of this statue. The foundation for this beautiful memorial was taken from the Dyer farm. These stones were set in cement to form the base and were donated and erected by Colonel Edward H. Dyer in honor of his mother, Mrs. H. H. Dyer.

Mrs. Emily P. S. Moor was Vice-President General in 1910 and 1911.

During the World War the Chapter gave generously of money and work to the Red Cross. We adopted a French orphan whom we helped for several years. Mrs. J. D. Billings made an afghan which brought in \$290.57 at a Red Cross Carnival held here. Three of our members, Mrs. Mary Stickney Branliere, Mrs. Charlotte Chaffee Jarvis and Miss Cathleen Sherman, did service work overseas. \$115 was given for the Vermont endowed bed in the Rheims Memorial Hospital.

On September 7, 1921, a large boulder with a bronze plate, giving the names of the Rutland men and women who served in the World War, was placed in Main Street Park. This was made possible through the combined efforts of Mrs. P. M. Meldon and Mrs. Earle S. Kinsley, Regents during that period and members of Ann Story.

Early in 1925, \$100 was set aside as a nucleus for a fund for marking the graves of Revolutionary Soldiers. Through the good work of Mrs. J. D. Billings the actual placing of bronze markers on the graves



HOME OF LAKE DUNMORE CHAPTER. BIRTHPLACE OF STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS. THE LIEUT. AMOS CUTLER SOCIETY, C. A. R., WAS HOSTESS TO THE C. A. R. STATE CONFERENCE ON JUNE 8, 1935



ORIGINAL HOUSE OF RICHARD WALLACE. THE PHOTO IS BY MARY GILLETTE NILES MILLER, GREAT-GRAND-DAUGHTER OF RICHARD WALLACE

was begun, and to date 144 of them have been set. Each Memorial Day, flags are placed in those markers by school children and through the local society of the Children of the American Revolution. A great deal has been done in improving old cemeteries in this vicinity—straightening old stones, etc.

Money was given toward the Vermont Flood Relief work in 1927.

In 1929-30 we gave toward a Vermont bell for the chimes at Valley Forge.

In 1932 we planted a tree in Main Street Park in honor of the George Washington Bi-Centennial.

During the forty-three years of Chapter work, we have erected many markers on historical sites besides the ones mentioned. One of these, a granite marker, was placed on the site of Fort Warren in Castleton.

Last Fall Ann Story Chapter won the prize donated by the State Regent for the society gaining the largest number of subscribers, per capita, to the D. A. R. Magazine.

In 1936, four members, Mrs. C. S. Caverly, Mrs. Gertrude Davis, Mrs. A. G. Coolidge and Mrs. T. H. Hack, wrote a history of Ann Story, "Forty Years of Retrospect," each taking a ten-year period. Mrs. George Z. Thompson has written a very interesting thumb nail biography of each Chapter Regent, including her accomplishments.

BELLEVUE CHAPTER

ORGANIZED 1896. Marked grave of Capt. John Warner, St. Albans' first physician. Owns Revolutionary period embroideries. Members prepared articles for book, "Sketches of Early Life in St. Albans." Vice-regent's daughter, Alice Vail, chosen Vermont's first Good Citizenship Girl in 1936. History prizes and good citizenship medals awarded annually. Copies of the Manual distributed frequently to the local immigration office. Participated in the 1936 Civilian Conservation Corps tree planting ceremonies. Flag posters presented six city schools, Ellis Island box sent annually and contributions made towards State and National work.

CELIA A. BALLARD,
Historian.

BENNINGTON CHAPTER

BENNINGTON has a wealth of interesting historical incidents which make the history of Vermont for the first decade of the Commonwealth.

Bennington is the parent town of the State. Here was welded into a unit the New Hampshire Grants so coveted by the wealthy colonies around her. Vermont became an independent Commonwealth and kept that spirit for fourteen years.

Therefore when the D. A. R. chapter was organized by Mrs. Jesse Burdett, the first State Regent, August 16th 1893 it was naturally fitting that the Chapter should be named "Bennington" in honor of the many historical events surrounding the locality. Since Bennington is blessed with many historic sites the Chapter has sponsored the marking of them. A permanent marker to replace the broken one at the site of the Old Continental Storehouse was dedicated in 1926. At the Sesqui-Centennial in 1927 a permanent marker was dedicated by the Chapter and State Officers, on the James Breakenridge Farm where history records "Vermont was born." Sixty-five graves of Revolutionary soldiers have been marked by the Chapter.

Miss Katherine J. Hubball was historian of the Chapter for many years and participated in various dedicatory services as Bennington Chapter D. A. R. representative.

Another outstanding feature of the Chapter is that of sponsoring Essays in the High School on local history. This teaches the youth to love and respect Vermont. The latest public project was to assist in planting American Elms along the Ethan Allen Highway.

When the National Society began a campaign for genealogical material Bennington Chapter began a survey of the gravestone records and to date the cemeteries of Bennington and Shaftsbury have been completed. This has been the work of the committee for two years. The outstanding feature of this work was the making of a map of each town showing the roads, graveyards and historic markers in the towns. This feature is the only one in the Vermont volumes of genealogical Records in Washington, to date.



LAKE ST. CATHERINE



GENERAL MOSES HAZEN CHAPTER OF RICHFORD, VT., WAS ORGANIZED ON AUGUST 29, 1928, AND HAS THE DISTINCTION OF BEING THE MOST NORTHERN CHAPTER IN NEW ENGLAND. ONE OF THE HISTORICAL SPOTS, AND A LANDMARK IN VERMONT HISTORY, IS THE OLD HAZEN MILITARY ROAD, THE TERMINUS OF WHICH IS IN HAZEN'S NOTCH, MARKED BY A GRANITE TABLET, DATED 1779, AND IS ABOUT TWELVE MILES FROM RICHFORD. TWO BROTHERS, JOHN AND MOSES HAZEN, WERE AMONG THE BRAVE AND DARING FEW WHO AIDED IN BUILDING THIS ROAD THROUGH VERMONT TO CANADA AND CONNECTING THE LINK DOWN THE

LINE TO MASSACHUSETTS

When plans for the restoration of the Old First Church were being made Bennington Chapter sponsored the restoration of one pew in the Church, to be called the "Ethan Allen Pew" and so marked.

And so, as year by year these historic spots are marked, Bennington Chapter of the Daughters of The American Revolution hope to have a part, that the generations to come, may, the more easily, read the history of our glorious Green Mountain State.

ISABEL LEMIRA COLE,

Chairman of Genealogical Committee.

BRATTLEBORO CHAPTER

BRATTLEBORO Chapter, named from the fact that the town was once called "William Brattle's Borough," was organized October 4th, 1893, with fifteen charter members, by Mrs. Annie Gray Cobb, and has had the honor of sponsoring two State Regents, Miss Susan E. Clark, and Mrs. Florence Gray Estey, sister of Mrs. Cobb. Three State Vice Regents, Mrs. W. F. Root, Mrs. J. L. Stockwell, Mrs. Irvin G. Crosier. Two Vice Presidents General, Mrs. Estey, Mrs. Grace Hildreth Holden. One Honorary Vice President General, Mrs. Estey.

In 1902 the Chapter marked the site of the historic Westminster Courthouse where the first bloodshed of the American Revolution occurred, March 13, 1775; also many other historic spots, including the old Muster ground on Ames Hill in Marlboro; Fort Bridgman in Vernon, burned three times by the Indians. The famous Arms Tavern was marked at site in 1930: This Tavern was kept by Major John Arms, and after his death, by his wife, Susannah Willard Arms, when it became the rendezvous of the Green Mountain Boys with Ethan Allen. This famous woman, a daughter of Col. Josiah Willard, of Fort Dummer, has accepted Revolutionary Service, and living descendants who are members of the D. A. R.

The largest Pine Tree in all New England, Brattleboro's famous Kane Pine, was nominated to the Hall of Fame for Trees at Washington, D. C., by the Chapter Historian, on the eve of the Centenary of the birth of Dr. Elisha Kent Kane, famous

Arctic Explorer, who during a convalescence from his long Arctic voyages, at the Wesselhoef Water-Cure in Brattleboro, enjoyed its grateful shade, and carved his name upon the tree.

Fort Dummer, the first white settlement of Brattleboro, in 1724, was built by Col. Timothy Dwight, (1694-1771) of Dedham. Among the men at the Fort, Col. Josiah Willard was outstanding. This Fort was the scene of many Indian attacks.

About three years ago Brattleboro Chapter organized the Dr. Joseph Gray Chapter of Children of the American Revolution, with twenty-five charter members.

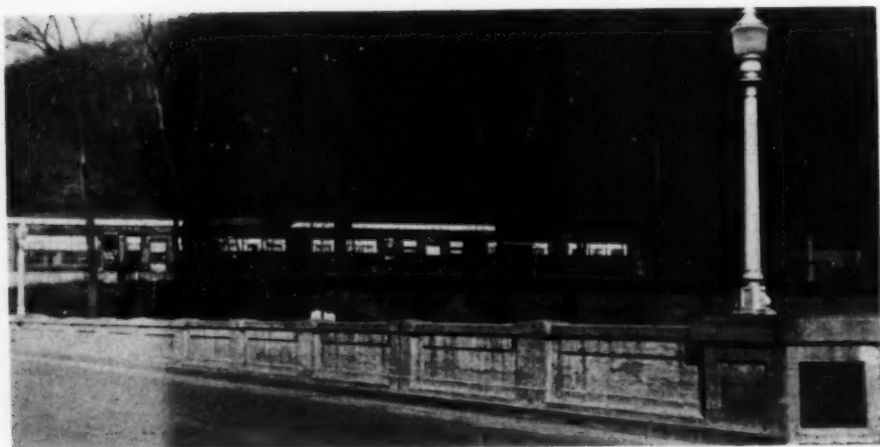
Mrs. Charles T. Arkley, Chapter Historian, was outstanding in her twenty-five years of service. Among her accomplishments were; a card-index of local cemetery inscriptions, which she gave to the Chapter; marking over two hundred Revolutionary Soldiers' graves, and many old records preserved for future generations.

CAPTAIN JEDEDIAH HYDE CHAPTER

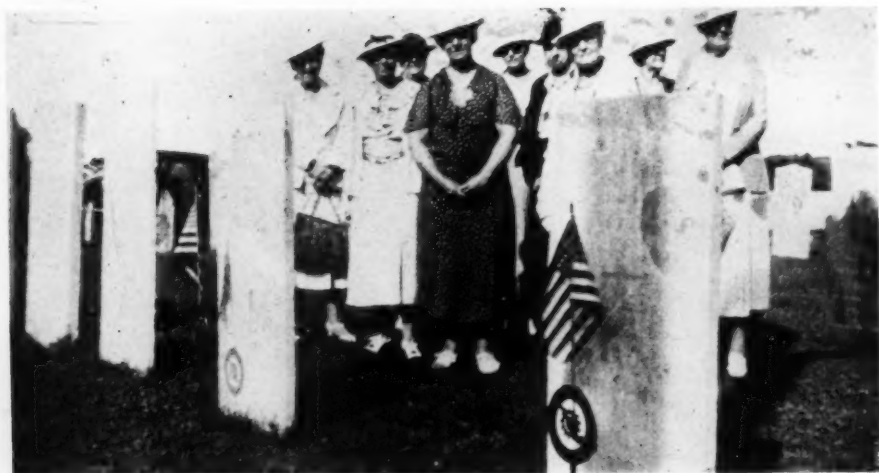
CAPT. Jedediah Hyde Chapter of Lamoille County was born, prematurely, February 23, 1914, in Morrisville; weight, 12 members. First six months necessarily spent in incubator. Christening held in June, 1914, in presence of the two godmothers, Mrs. Augusta DeBoer (Coats), Past State Regent, and Mrs. Perley Hazen, State Regent. First two years a continual struggle with Red Tape Colic. Weight at end of second year, 16 members.

From that time on Baby Jed showed a slow but steady growth and for many years now has been functioning regularly and properly. Normal weight, approximately fifty members. Though he did not reach his majority until February, 1935, the happy event was fittingly celebrated in September, 1933, by entertaining the State Conference. This still remains one of the highlights of his life.

Although never precocious, Captain Jed was always a bright boy, resourceful, conscientious, and dependable. All obligations have always been promptly and cheerfully met, while many extra-curricula calls have been graciously and generously answered. His mature years bear out the promise of



BRIDGE MARKED BY WILLIAM FRENCH CHAPTER



MEMBERS OF THOMAS CHITTENDEN CHAPTER PLACING MARKERS IN CHRISTIAN STREET CEMETERY, HARTFORD, VT., ON GRAVES OF PVT. THOMAS HAZEN, CAPT. JOSHUA HAZEN, DANIEL HAZEN, REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS, SONS OF PRIVATE THOMAS HAZEN. MRS. DANA HAZEN IS STANDING IN CENTER OF PICTURE. THESE MARKERS WERE THE GIFT OF MRS. FLORENCE HAZEN MILLER, OF CRETE, NEBRASKA

his youth. As ever, his outstanding characteristic is loveliness, and none who come within the magic circle of his acquaintance fail to respond to his genial and charming personality.

A long and happy life to Captain Jedediah Hyde Chapter!

COL. ISRAEL CONVERSE CHAPTER

COL. ISRAEL Converse Chapter was organized November 16th, 1910. The chapter name recalls an interesting incident in the history of the organization of the chapter. When the group first met and organized, they made Mr. Luke Parish counselor for the chapter. Mr. Parish's great-great-grandfather, Col. Israel Converse, served in the Revolutionary War, and in honor of Mr. Parish the name of his ancestor was chosen.

ELIJAH PAINE CHAPTER

THE Elijah Paine Chapter, Northfield, Vermont, was organized January 6, 1915, and named after Elijah Paine, who cut the first tree, and built the first mill in town. Customers came quite a distance, frequently brought their grist upon their backs, or on horse-back. The mill-stones used in this mill, have been transferred to the "Common" and marked by the Daughters of the American Revolution, with an appropriate tablet.

Our Children of the American Revolution Organization, started by Mrs. Inez J. Woodbury, ten years ago, is called the Captain David Rich Society of C. A. R. One of the many activities was the dedication of the D. A. R. marker on the site of the first Meeting-house in Northfield, with members of both Societies present.

MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE CHAPTER

MARQUIS de Lafayette Chapter, D. A. R. has since its organization in 1893, worked faithfully to carry out the three principal objects of the organization:

1. "To perpetuate the memory" of those "who achieved American Independence,"

the Chapter has marked many historic sites, preserved old records and marked thirty-three Revolutionary Soldiers graves, as well as carrying out many fine historical programs every year.

2. "To promote—institutions—of knowledge." Marquis de Lafayette Chapter may point with pride to the rural schools all over this county that have received substantial aid toward standardization.

3. "To cherish—to foster true patriotism and love of country." This has been zealously done through reference libraries given to rural schools, over fifty silk flags presented for inside use, about as many large flags for outside school use, hundreds of framed flag-codes, work with foreign born, aiding them to become real American citizens—ever stressing that the greatest aid to National Defense is true Patriotic Education.

MARY BAKER ALLEN CHAPTER

MARY Baker Allen Chapter, Cornwall, Vt., named for the Mother of Ethan and Ira Allen, was organized January 23rd 1909, at the home of Mrs. C. F. Benedict, by State Regent Mrs. Anna B. North of Shoreham.

Mrs. Sarah S. Lane was the organizing Regent and held the office nine years, and has attended every meeting of the Chapter to date.

Mrs. Anna S. Bingham served as Regent four years, Mrs. Kate N. Foote five years, Mrs. Estelle L. Witherell five years and is at present State Regent, Mrs. Frances S. Stevens three years and Mrs. Fannie W. Austin is Regent at this writing.

In 1915 an honored member, Mrs. Martha Samson Porter, presented the Chapter with a Chapter House with room for the Town Library, in memory of her great grandfather, William Samson.

Mary Baker Allen has responded to all calls from the National Society during the purchase of land and building the two Halls in Washington.

Thru the gift of a member Mrs. Marjorie Post Davies the Chapter is restoring a bedroom in the Vermont State D. A. R. Home in Addison.



MEMBERS OF CAPTAIN JEDEDIAH HYDE CHAPTER, JANUARY 6, 1937



CAVENDISH CHAPTER WAS ORGANIZED MAY 6, 1911, BY MRS. FLORENCE HAVEN. THE CHAPTER DEDICATED A MEMORIAL TO SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTION FROM CAVENDISH, ON OCTOBER 1, 1935. THE MARKER WAS A GIFT FROM MRS. HAVEN. ON AUGUST 19, 1936, CAVENDISH CHAPTER, D. A. R., DEDICATED A MARKER TO THE MEMORY OF JOHN COFFEEN, FIRST SETTLER IN THE TOWN OF CAVENDISH, NEAR THE LOCATION OF THE HOME



TYPE OF SCHOOL AIDED BY MARQUIS DE
LAFAYETTE CHAPTER

CHAPTER HOUSE OF OXBOW CHAPTER,
NEWBURY, VT.



MARY BAKER ALLEN CHAPTER HOUSE AT
CORNWELL, VT.



MARKER PLACED ON HIGHWAY BETWEEN MONTPELIER AND BARRE, AND DEDICATED IN 1929, BY MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE CHAPTER, D. A. R., IN COMMEMORATION OF DANIEL P. THOMPSON, AUTHOR OF "GREEN MOUNTAIN BOYS" AND OTHER HISTORICAL NOVELS



LAKE ST. CATHERINE



FOUR GENERATIONS OF D. A. R. MEMBERS OF THE OLD NEWBURY CHAPTER, AND CAPT. JEDEDIAH HYDE CHAPTER. THESE FOUR MEMBERS LIVED IN ONE HOUSE FOR FIFTEEN YEARS

Mrs. Sarah Emeline (Church) Dewey, born Nov. 28, 1842, in Middlebury; Minerva Church (Dewey) Tinkham, born May 19, 1865, in Middlebury; Maude Luella (Tinkham) Pike, born Jan. 24, 1885, in Middlebury; Carolyn Tinkham Pike, born July 13, 1910, in Stowe

LAKE ST. CATHERINE CHAPTER

THE Lake St. Catherine Chapter, D. A. R., of Wells, was organized by Mrs. Caroline W. Pember, a member of Heber Allen Chapter, of Poultney, who withdrew from that Chapter to organize the Lake St. Catherine Chapter in 1907. The Charter was granted in October, with 27 charter members.

In 1911 a bronze tablet was placed on a large rock, to mark the site of the first Meeting-house and burying-ground in town.

Lake St. Catherine lies in the towns of Wells and Poultney, and is historic ground, as the troops from Hubbardton marched by the Lake on their way to the Battle of Bennington.

LAKE DUNMORE CHAPTER

LAKE Dunmore Chapter No. 210 was organized at the home of Mrs. E. J. Ormsbee, January 2, 1896, by Mrs. Cornelia C. Burditt, State Regent, with twenty-one charter members. Meetings were held at the members' homes until September 1917, when the home of Stephen A. Douglas was purchased. The room where the meetings are held has been furnished in the general style of the early Eighteenth Century. About the first event which aroused much interest was the signing of a petition to Congress, to hold Fort Ticonderoga as the property of the United States.

Ethan Allen Cave at Lake Dunmore was marked by a copper plate, in honor of the Green Mountain Boys. Six markers have been placed on the first trail through Vermont, which was built in 1759-60, from Charleston, N. H., to Crown Point, N. Y. The grave of Gershom Beach, who was with Ethan Allen at Ticonderoga, was located and marked. Also the grave of Abiather Pollard, Revolutionary soldier under Col. Green at the defense at Fort Mercer, N. J., 1777.

Amos Cutler was the first white man ever known to have passed a winter alone in Brandon, his only companion being his faithful dog. Later Mr. Cutler married and resided on a farm for forty-six years. He was buried in the "Old June Cemetery,"

a part of his farm, and our Chapter decided to replace the iron marker with one of bronze, also to care for the cemetery, it being the oldest in town.

Much enthusiasm and interest is shown in the new Society of Children of the American Revolution which was named Lieutenant Amos Cutler.

ORMSBY CHAPTER

ORMSBY Chapter, D. A. R., Manchester, Vermont, was granted its Charter May 29, 1896. This Chapter was named for the sister of Major Gideon Ormsby, who did valiant service for the Continental cause by crossing on foot and alone, in the dead of night, through swamps and timber-land, to tell Major Ormsby of the contemplated Tory rendezvous that night. Major Ormsby gathered his men who intercepted and dispersed the Tories.

Ormsby Chapter contributed and erected at Manchester Center the southern terminal marker for the Seth Warner Highway. The dedication being on June 18, 1937.

OX BOW CHAPTER

THE Ox Bow Chapter was organized on October 22, 1896, by a group of fifteen women.

The name was derived from a section of very fertile land in a bend of the Connecticut River shaped like a great ox bow. It had been cleared and cultivated by the Indians and it was there that the first settlers built their homes. It is still called the "Great Ox Bow."

Having collected many articles of historic value, the Chapter members deemed it essential that a suitable place should be procured in which to keep them. A vacant school house, situated on the site of the Old Court House erected by a group of the townsmen to be used by the second session of the State Legislature to meet in Newbury, was leased from the town in 1913 for ninety-nine years. A large fireplace was built in the room by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Child in memory of his mother. This made it a fine place to hold



LAKE CHAMPLAIN, FROM BATTERY PARK, WHERE, ON JUNE 13, 1813, A BATTERY OF 13 GUNS REPULSED THREE BRITISH GUNBOATS

LAKE CHAMPLAIN CHAPTER WAS ORGANIZED APRIL 2, 1917, AND NAMED FOR LAKE CHAMPLAIN WHICH IS SEEN ON ALL SIDES OF SOUTH HERO. WE HAVE THIRTY-FIVE ACTIVE MEMBERS AND SIX ASSOCIATE MEMBERS. WE CONTRIBUTE ANNUALLY TO MANY WORTHY OBJECTS AND HAVE MARKED TWENTY REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS' GRAVES—AND BEST OF ALL WE ARE WELL ENDOWED WITH PATRIOTIC ENTHUSIASM



GROUP FROM LAKE CHAMPLAIN CHAPTER TAKING PART IN "GEORGE WASHINGTON'S DIARY"

the meetings and to display their exhibit of many early antiques.

The mill stone standing near the front of the Chapter House was brought back a few years ago for the Chapter from Pea-cham, where Col. Thomas Johnson of Newbury had taken it. While there Col. Johnson was captured by the British and taken to Canada as a prisoner.

REBECCA HASTINGS CHAPTER

THIS Chapter was named for the wife of John Goldsbury who was the first settler of the town of Barre, Vt. He had served in two wars, as a soldier under Wolf at the siege of Quebec and again a soldier in the Revolution.

His wife, Rebecca Hastings, was the mother, the wife, the daughter and the sister of Revolutionary soldiers—her father, her brother, her husband and two sons having served in that great struggle. She and her husband came into the wilderness, now Barre, in 1788 to make a home, and accompanying them, or soon following, were nine sons and daughters and two grandchildren. The place they chose for their house would indicate a love for picturesque scenery as no location in the whole township today has a more lovely outlook than the spot where their log-house was built, overlooking the winding river valley and the green hills at the East.

The rugged hills at the South of them gave little hint of the treasure which was lying beneath their coats of primeval forest trees. It was there, however, and when millstones were needed to grind the grain for the inhabitants who had been rapidly settling in the town it was found that a remarkably fine and hard quality of granite could be obtained from those Barre hills. The Goldsbury family or their neighbors little dreamed that as Vermont grew and a state-house must be erected, that Barre stone would be chosen as the most suitable for the purpose, both on account of its durability and its beauty when finished. Today its fame has spread through our land and to lands beyond the seas. A beautiful statue carved from this granite and erected to the memory of Robert Burns, and said to be the loveliest ever

dedicated to the "Poet of the People", stands on the High School grounds, an inspiration to the youth of Barre in its artistic perfection.

When John Goldsbury as chairman of a committee located the town's first burying-ground he could not have pictured that near that spot 125 years later, a group of women calling themselves by the name of his dear wife, "The Rebecca Hastings Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution", would dedicate and officially mark a tree to the memory of George Washington, his old commander, and that the regent of the chapter would be his descendant in the fifth generation. It would have seemed quite unbelievable to John and Rebecca that the town they had founded would become what is now known as the granite center of the world.

Man's fancy flies far but truth flies farther.

RICHARD WALLACE CHAPTER

THE Richard Wallace Chapter founded in Thetford in October, 1913, by Mrs. Mary Slade and Mrs. George Slack, had as a nucleus twelve charter members. Gradually the membership increased until today it boasts thirty members. The Chapter chose the name of Richard Wallace because he was a patriot of Scottish ancestry, who migrated to this country when but a young lad. Both his parents died on the voyage over. In 1774 he settled in Thetford, built a log cabin devoid of both chimney and floor, and started farming.

After the battle of Bennington the commanding officer at Ticonderoga called for two volunteers to undertake what was deemed a perilous job. Richard Wallace and a young man from Newbury responded, and risked life and limb in bravely swimming across Lake Champlain carrying important dispatches for the American Commander, General Lincoln, at a point on the Eastern shore near Mt. Independence.

This was an exceptionally dangerous undertaking, as the water was very cold and British shipping held possession of the lake.

The course the young men took at night had of necessity to be a zig-zag one of

two miles to elude the vigilant eyes of Burgoyne's followers, but their adventure resulted in success, even though the companion of Wallace nearly lost his life by drowning before the dispatches were finally delivered into the hands of the American Commander.

Mrs. Richard Wallace, a native of Lyme, N. H., was scarcely less of a personage than her illustrious husband. She gave birth to eleven children, nine of whom lived to maturity, was for forty-five years a midwife who officiated at the birth of more than 1600 children, and never lost a mother of whom she had the care.

She proved herself a most capable farmer in her husband's absence, cleared land, ploughed fields, sowed seeds and harvested crops, traveling on foot sometimes a distance of six miles to accomplish this.

The Richard Wallace Chapter has sponsored the awarding of prizes for the best essay in Thetford schools by pupils of the seventh and eighth grades, and later to the Fairlee schools; has contributed to the State activities, purchased a chair in Constitution Hall, and has given ten dollars toward Constitution House in Windsor, Vermont.

The Committee of Finances, serving during the Thetford Pageant of 1911, presented \$500 to the Chapter, to be used to help in compiling and publishing a History of Thetford. This work begun, but not yet completed, is at present in the capable hands of its authors, the Reverend and Mrs. William Slade, of Thetford Hill.

It is a regrettable fact that the Chapter's able Historian, Miss Sarah Conant, of Lyme, N. H., died before this article was ready for publication.

The present Regent of Richard Wallace Chapter is Mrs. Carrie Whitcomb, of Ely, and its Vice-regent, Mrs. Mary Darling, of Fairlee, Vermont.

KATHERINE C. CHURCHILL,
North Thetford, Vermont,
Historian.

WILLIAM FRENCH CHAPTER

THE marker placed by William French Chapter in 1936, is shown on the end of the bridge where the original gates were

in the canal that opened to let boats through, which made the "Connecticut River navigable by Bellows Falls, Vt.," in 1802. This new concrete bridge was formally opened at the time of the dedication, by the Governors of Vermont and New Hampshire, amid a crowd of over three thousand people.

This Chapter owns a gavel made of three pieces of wood, one taken from Westminster Court House where William French was shot, one from the Tavern where the Patriots gathered, and one from the first Westminster Meetinghouse.

Their slogan for the year 1936-37 is "Get acquainted with your neighbors, you might like them."

We are sponsoring the "Junior American Citizens' Club" at Warner Home for girls.

ST. JOHN DE CREVECOUER CHAPTER

THE St. John de Crevecoeur Chapter was organized June 17, 1897, with ten ladies who were eligible and three others, residents of St. Johnsbury, but members elsewhere, made the thirteen required to establish a local Chapter.

The Chapter was named for Hector St. John de Crevecoeur who was French consul at New York during the Revolutionary War, and an enthusiastic sympathizer with the Americans.

At present we have fifty-four members.

The Chapter has financed the publication of the 600-page history of the town written by the Rev. Edward T. Fairbanks, D.D., at a cost of \$1900. It is a valuable addition to the historical literature of our state.

THOMAS CHITTENDEN CHAPTER

THE Thomas Chittenden Chapter, of Hartford, was organized February 4, 1904, by Mrs. William Batchelder, who presented the Chapter a gavel made from a magnolia tree from Mt. Vernon. This Chapter was named for Vermont's first Governor, and has placed bronze markers on two historic spots in Hartford, marked five Revolutionary soldier's graves, and opened an historical room in the Town Library.



Vermont Room in Memorial Continental Hall

VERMONT State Room in Memorial Continental Hall was presented in 1923 by Miss Shirley Farr of Lake Dunmore Chapter. She gave a rug and library table at that time, and since has added a beautiful old secretary and a handsome pair of candlesticks, besides contributing freely of her time and money for the restoration of antiques given for the room. An old colonial sofa was purchased with money contributed by the Chapters and their friends—antique side-table, chairs, and stool from Miss Martha Watson of Marquis de Lafayette Chapter; window drapes by Lake Dunmore Chapter; a handsome chair from Mrs. Edward S. Marsh, a former State Regent. A tall grandfather clock was given by five Chapters in Addison County in memory of Mrs. Clayton N. North, a much loved former State Regent. Mrs. George E. Constantine and Miss Porter, sisters, members of Mary Baker Allen Chapter, presented a handsomely bound register, in the name of their Chapter. Central lights were given by Vice President General, Mrs. Lyman E. Holden, and side-lights by the Brattleboro Chapter. A fine old mirror was given by Mrs. Philip B. Stewart of Colorado, in loving memory of her sister, Miss Elga Stewart, an early member of Ethan Allen Chapter of Middlebury.





THE MANUAL ARTS BUILDING AT THE NEW ENGLAND KURN HATTIN HOMES



THE KANE PINE

Kurn Hattin

THIS year-round vocational farm school and home is on the reserve list of the Approved Schools of the Daughters of the American Revolution. It has been visited by a National Approved School chairman, who stated that it met the requirements of such a school in every particular.

Kurn Hattin really consists of two distinct plants, one for boys at Westminster and one for girls at Saxtons River, Vermont. They are about eight miles apart, but the boys and girls mingle frequently at social gatherings, in musical organizations and for carrying out reciprocal tasks. For instance, the carpenter boys assist in erecting buildings and doing repairs at the girls' department and the girls often come over to gather fruits and vegetables in the large garden at the boys' department. Music is learned by playing in a sixty piece band which makes trips to various parts of New England and participates in the music festivals of Vermont and other New England States. Vocal music is also taught. The girls have a separate orchestra.

The equipment consists of two five hundred acre tracts of land, two academic school buildings, one for girls and one for boys, a manual arts building in which several trades are taught, five residential cottages, and all necessary farm and service buildings. The property is served by two water systems which are ample for domestic use as well as for fire protection.

Girls and boys between the ages of seven and fourteen, normal in every respect but in needy circumstances, and who require training and care away from home are accepted. Tuition and board charges are based entirely on the ability of the individual to pay and range from nothing up to as much as five dollars a week. A well trained staff of twenty-five persons works with the children in carrying on all the usual activities of a normal school and home life.

The Vermont Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution are very much interested in Kurn Hattin and, in addition to giving throughout the year to assist in maintaining the work, help particularly at Christmas time with many boxes of appropriate gifts for boys and girls. A large number of the Vermont Chapters have visited Kurn Hattin and have spent at least a part of the day there inspecting the buildings, listening to the recitations in the school, and otherwise showing their interest in the work.

Kurn Hattin was founded about forty years ago by a Boston minister, a native of Westminster, Vermont. The name originates from the fact that he saw a resemblance between the beautiful hill back of the Homes and a similar hill in Palestine on which it is said that the Beatitudes were spoken. The hill in Palestine was known as "The Horns of Hattin", Hattin being a word similar to "ville" or "town" in English. Kurn is Hebrew for "horn." Kurn Hattin not only attempts to give the very best sort of vocational and academic training to each of its boys and girls but assumes some responsibility for them after they leave and always stands ready to make a place for them if they are suddenly thrown out of work or become ill. Certain D. A. R. Chapters have helped Kurn Hattin boys to obtain a higher education. There is an active Alumni Association which meets every Labor Day at either Westminster or Saxtons River and takes a live interest in the affairs of the organization.

Visitors are welcome at all times. The buildings and grounds are always open for inspection and the management is happy to have a chance to show interested persons about. Members of the Daughters of the American Revolution are urged to drop in at Kurn Hattin when they are passing through Vermont and visit this very interesting child welfare project.

Vermont Pictorial Items



ARMS' TAVERN AND MARKER



MARKER AT OLD MUSTER GROUND, AMES
HILL, MARLBORO, VT.



DEDICATION CEREMONIES AT MARKER ON JAMES BREAKENRIDGE FARM



MRS. FLORENCE GRAY ESTEY, HONORARY VICE-PRESIDENT
GENERAL. CHARTER MEMBER BRATTLEBORO CHAPTER



MARKER ERECTED AT FOREST RESERVE IN HONOR OF
MRS. FLORENCE GRAY ESTEY

Fore-mothers' Song

(Tune—*Auld Lang Syne*)

Shall our dear mothers be forgot
And never brought to mind,
Their self-denial, deeds of love
And names they left behind?

Shall we, their daughters, e'er forget
Their piety and grace
The love of home, the kindly light
That shone in each dear face?

Ah; no, with loyal, loving hearts
Their story we'll rehearse,
'Till children's children, down the years
Repeat in song and verse.

They loved their country and their flag
Our own red, white, and blue.
In war's dark hour, had faith in God
Were loyal, brave, and true.

Long as our mountains tower on high,
And oceans roll between
We'll emulate their noble lives
And keep their memory green.

—CAROLYN PEMBER,
Charter Member, Heber Allen Chapter,
Poultney, Vermont.



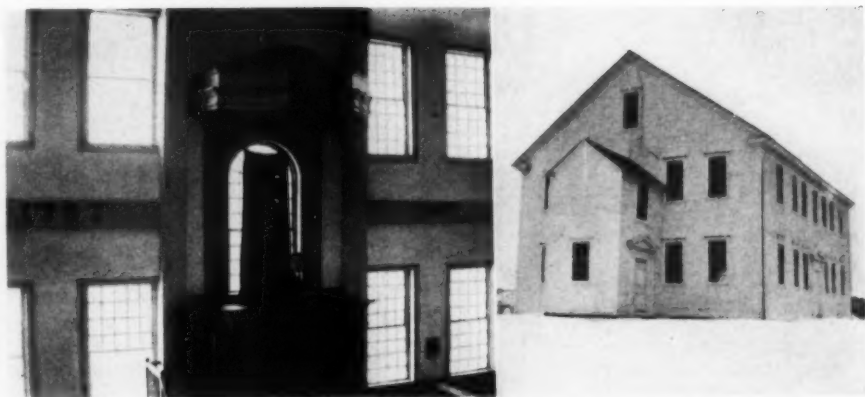
MRS. SARAH S. LANE, ORGANIZING REGENT
AND MOTHER OF OUR PRESENT STATE
REGENT



THE "OLD CONSTITUTION HOUSE" IN WINDSOR IS THE BIRTHPLACE OF THE STATE OF VERMONT. THE STATE CONSTITUTION WAS ADOPTED AT A CONVENTION OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE NEW HAMPSHIRE GRANTS ON JULY 8, 1777. THE CONVENTION WAS ABOUT TO ADJOURN WHEN A VIOLENT THUNDERSTORM KEPT THE DELEGATES IN THE BUILDING, SO VERMONT'S CONSTITUTION WAS BAPTIZED IN THUNDER, LIGHTNING AND IN RAIN



BETTY PETERS, AGE FIVE YEARS, WAS DELEGATE IN 1931 TO NATIONAL CONVENTION IN WASHINGTON, FROM HERO ISLAND SOCIETY, CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. BETTY, WITH TWO OTHER LITTLE CHILDREN, PRESENTED A LARGE BASKET OF FLOWERS TO MRS. HOOVER WHEN THEY WERE ENTER-TAINED AT THE WHITE HOUSE



ROCKINGHAM MEETING HOUSE, ROCKINGHAM, VERMONT, WAS ERECTED IN 1787, AND IS SAID TO BE ONE OF THE BEST EXAMPLES OF COLONIAL CHURCH ARCHITECTURE. IT WAS REPAIRED IN 1907. INTERIOR VIEW SHOWS PULPIT AND SOUNDING BOARD, ALSO THE TWO DATES. INSIDE, AS WELL AS OUTSIDE, IT IS CHARACTERIZED BY SEVERE PURITAN SIMPLICITY, WITH MUCH DISREGARD FOR COMFORT



ALICE VAIL, DAUGHTER OF THE VICE-REGENT
OF BELLEVUE CHAPTER, ST. ALBANS, WAS
VERMONT'S FIRST GOOD CITIZENSHIP GIRL

MISS MARION HUSE, OF RANDOLPH, WAS
CHOSEN VERMONT'S GOOD CITIZENSHIP GIRL
IN 1937





MONUMENT IN BARRE GRANITE ERECTED TO THE MEMORY OF ROBERT BURNS BY SCOTCH RESIDENTS OF BARRE, VT. IN HIGH RELIEF UPON THE PANELS ARE SCENES FROM HIS POEMS



DEDICATING MARKER AT SITE OF FIRST MEETING HOUSE, NORTHFIELD, VT.



STONE SCHOOL HOUSE ON SUDBURY HILL,
ERECTED IN 1829

SITE OF FIRST MEETING-HOUSE



FLOAT BRIDGE AT LAKE BOMOSEEN, VT.



IT SEEMED VERY FITTING THAT THE STATE D. A. R. CONFERENCE, HELD IN MIDDLEBURY, IN SEPTEMBER, 1936, SHOULD BE ASSEMBLED IN THIS INTERESTING, HISTORIC, OLD CHURCH. THIS CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, THREE YEARS IN BUILDING, WAS FINISHED IN 1809. IT IS AN ESPECIALLY FINE EXAMPLE OF CHRISTOPHER WREN ARCHITECTURE IN NEW ENGLAND. ITS STYLE IS SAID TO BE VERY CLOSE TO THAT OF "ST. MARTIN'S-IN-THE-FIELDS" IN LONDON. ALTHOUGH THE INTERIOR HAS BEEN CHANGED FROM TIME TO TIME TO CONFORM TO THE NEEDS OF THE TIMES, THE OUTSIDE LINES HAVE BEEN KEPT INTACT. IT OCCUPIES AN ENVIABLE POSITION AT THE HEAD OF MAIN STREET, NEAR THE BUSY PART OF THE TOWN



SOME OF VERMONT STATE CHAIRMAN

Seated left to right: *Real Daughters*, Mrs. Katherine Kittredge; *Filing and Lending*, Mrs. J. I. Stockwell; *Motion Pictures*, Mrs. L. S. Walker; *Junior American Citizens*, Mrs. C. E. McDonald; *Genealogical Records*, Mrs. Eda Safford; *Historical Research*, Miss Mary W. Ellis. Standing left to right: *D. A. R. Magazine*, Mrs. Ralph W. Putnam; *Press Relations*, Mrs. C. R. Arkison; *Conservation and Thrift*, Mrs. H. M. Goodwin; *D. A. R. Manual*, Mrs. John W. Burke; *National Defense*, Mrs. Robert McCuen; *D. A. R. Student Loan Fund*, Mrs. A. B. Delano; *Ellis Island*, Mrs. Frank M. Warner



SECOND ANNUAL PILGRIMAGE TO THE D. A. R. HOME, ADDISON, VERMONT, ON AUGUST 24, 1936, COMMEMORATING THE BIRTHDAY OF MRS. FLORENCE GRAY ESTEY



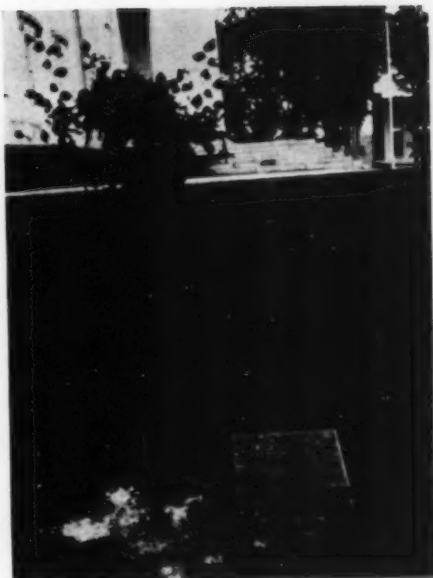
THE LAND FOR THE UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT WAS GIVEN BY IRA ALLEN, BROTHER OF ETHAN ALLEN, OF MILITARY FAME. THE UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT CHARTER WAS GRANTED IN 1792, THE FIRST COLLEGE EDIFICE BEING ERECTED IN 1801, AND THE SITE DEDICATED TO THE CAUSE OF EDUCATION. THIS BUILDING WAS USED BY THE UNITED STATES FOR MILITARY PREPARATIONS DURING THE WAR OF 1812. IN MAY, 1824, THE BUILDING WAS DESTROYED BY FIRE, BUT GENERAL LAFAYETTE LAID THE CORNERSTONE FOR THE NEW BUILDING ON JUNE 29TH, 1825. IN JUNE, 1909, THE UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS OF 1812 ERECTED A TABLET TO COMMEMORATE THESE EVENTS, PLACING THE TABLET AT THE SPOT WHERE LAFAYETTE HAD LAID THE ABOVE MENTIONED CORNERSTONE



WATERBURY BRANCH, MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE CHAPTER. "THE LAFAYETTE ELM." MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE HALTED UNDER ITS BOUGHS AND HELD SHORT RECEPTION, JUNE 29, 1825, ON HIS WAY FROM MONTPELIER TO BURLINGTON. THIS TREE WAS FELLED IN AUGUST, 1930. MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE CHAPTER OWNS CAVEL MADE OF WOOD FROM THIS NOTED ELM

THE WASHINGTON ELM AND BRONZE MARKER

Near the Westerly walk across the upper terrace of the State House grounds is the Washington Elm, grown from the seed rootlets of the original Washington elm at Cambridge, it being a gift to the Vermont Chapter from the Maryland Chapter. It was dedicated June 2, 1932, by the State Regent, Mrs. C. K. Johnson of Burlington, and Mrs. Ida A. Sanford, State Chairman, who scattered soil from Wakefield, Washington's birthplace, and from Fredericksburg, the last home of his mother, Mrs. F. A. Hayden, Regent Marquis de Lafayette Chapter, assisted in the program. The bronze tablet was the gift of Mrs. A. W. Norton of Vergennes, the retiring state regent, to the society





D. A. R. FLOAT AT SESQUI-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION IN ST. JOHNSBURY, VT., JULY, 1937



THE FORMER HOME OF GOVERNOR VAN NESS. IT WAS HERE THAT LAFAYETTE AND HIS SON, GEORGE WASHINGTON LAFAYETTE, WERE ENTERTAINED DURING THEIR VISIT TO BURLINGTON, VERMONT, IN 1825, AT WHICH TIME LAFAYETTE LAID THE CORNERSTONE OF THE OLD MILL AT THE UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT

Our Distinguished Honorary Vice-President from Virginia

LOUISA S. SINCLAIR

State Chaplain of Virginia

MRS. Eleanor Selden Washington Howard was born at Mount Vernon and is the only surviving child of John Augustine Washington to be born in the Mansion.

She was the youngest daughter of John Augustine Washington who lives in history as the last private owner of Mount Vernon and his wife Eleanor Love Selden whose marriage took place in 1843. Mr. and Mrs. Washington went to live at Mount Vernon and here all but one of their seven children were born. Mrs. Howard, like her brothers and sisters, was born in the room in which General Washington died.

When it became apparent that private ownership of Mount Vernon could no longer stem the current of visitors at Mount Vernon and after both the United States Government and the State of Virginia had been offered Mt. Vernon but declined to buy it, John Augustine Washington, the father of Mrs. Howard sold two hundred acres of the Mount Vernon land, which included the Mansion in 1858 to the Mount Vernon Ladies Association of the Union, and moved his family to his beautiful estate "Waveland" in Fauquier County, Virginia, where he expected to establish his home and raise his family. Eleanor Love Selden Washington, their youngest daughter, was named for her mother and was but a child of five when the tragic death of her father, who was on the Staff of General Robert E. Lee, following so soon upon the death of her mother and their removal from Mount Vernon, made the Washington Children orphans.

Their uncle, Richard Blackburn Washington, only brother of John A. Washington, took the now orphaned children to his home "Harewood", Charlestown, West Virginia, where they were brought up with his children and where they lived until they left his fold to establish homes of their own. It is to the care of their de-

voted "Aunt Christian" wife of this uncle, that these boys and girls owed so much. Shielded as far as possible and living in the Christian home of this uncle and aunt who were both noble and strong in their quiet simplicity, it is no wonder that this was a happy family. And so Eleanor Selden Washington grew to womanhood.

The scene shifts now solely to Mrs. Howard, and to her quiet dignity and unpretentious life, we weave another Garland in honor of the graceful old age, to which, as a child of Mount Vernon she has now arrived. When quite young she married Mr. Julian Howard of Virginia and with him she made her home at Warsaw, Richmond County, Virginia, where their only child Sarah now Mrs. Hugh Caldwell of Seattle, Washington, was born. After just a few years of married life and upon the death of Mr. Howard it seemed advisable for Mrs. Howard to move with her small daughter to Alexandria, Virginia, where her daughter's education became Mrs. Howard's main objective. She lived in Alexandria until her daughter's marriage, when Mrs. Howard again moved, this time to Washington, where for many years she made her home. She continued all her connections with her old home Alexandria, and I have often heard her laughingly say, "Alexandria was her home, that she only slept in Washington". Mrs. Howard has indeed led an active and prominent life. A conspicuous personage wherever she went; dignified, retiring and aristocratic, she has always been outstanding in every one of the many activities which she has espoused. A life long, faithful and consistent member of the Episcopal Church as all her forebears were, Mrs. Howard except when illness prevented was never absent from her pew in Christ Church, Alexandria, the Church which proudly records her baptism as an infant, now so

many years ago. To not see her in her pew was a rare thing indeed. Many years ago, very soon after the founding of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Howard became interested in it and was largely responsible for the organization, in May of 1893, of the Mount Vernon Chapter, of Alexandria. It was organized at Mount Vernon with Mrs. Howard and her four sisters, all born at Mount Vernon among its Charter members. Today, after many years of service, Mrs. Howard is the most distinguished and honored member of the Mount Vernon Chapter, Alexandria and the only Charter member left. Her great and active interest in what was then a young organization, has brought her many honors; for in its early years, as throughout the years following she held many high and important offices. She was Vice President General, 1897 to 1898; Vice President General in charge of Organization of Chapters, 1899 to 1900. Later in the administration of Mrs. Daniel Manning she was Recording Secretary General, 1901 to 1902. Today in the evening of her life, after years of devoted service to the D. A. R. she holds the office of Honorary Vice President General for life, having been elected in April 1927. In her chapter and in her State it was only natural that she should have had many honors extended her. There she served as Chapter Regent of Mount Vernon Chapter, Alexandria, Va., State Regent of Virginia in 1904 to 1906, later being made Honorary State Regent of Virginia and is also an Honorary member of Sarah Franklin Chapter, D. C. D. A. R.

Her activities, however, were not confined just to D. A. R. for early in the organization of the C. A. R. Mrs. Howard espoused the cause of the Children and in 1903 we find her serving as National Vice President in charge of organization of Societies, an office now known as National Organizing Secretary. In 1904 she was elected National Vice President, and in 1906 National Vice President Presiding, an office she is still holding in this Society. Her opinions and advice to this organization have been invaluable and her

work untiring. It is a work of love for me to enumerate as far as I can the many other organizations and activities to which Mrs. Howard has given of her thought and time with many years of faithful service.

She is a member and has been for many years of the Washington Club of Washington and was a few years ago made one of its honorary members for life. She very rarely ever missed its Tuesday morning lectures and luncheons, going as long as she was able.

Mrs. Howard has been a member of the Cameron Club of Alexandria, having gone into this club shortly after she returned to Alexandria to live (retaining her membership even after she moved to Washington). There she holds a warm place in the hearts of all members, where her wise counsel and just decisions have rendered her of great value. Mrs. Howard has served many years as President of the Mary Washington (Mary Ball Washington) National Monument Association, and continues even at her age to preside over its Annual Meeting. She is a member, not only of the Colonial Dames in the State of Virginia but the Barons of Runnymede, a member of the Huguenot Society and the A. P. V. A., the association for the preservation of Virginia antiquities. She enjoyed them all and her presence contributed dignity to their meetings, always.

With all her devotion, however, to the organizations of which I have told you, nothing has ever interfered with her Church work. That always came first with her.

On March 14, of this year Mrs. Howard reached the age of eighty one and as has been the case in the last year or two, the National Board of the C. A. R. honored her with a luncheon.

Since writing this article Mrs. Howard has once more returned to the home of her childhood, and the eventide of her life is being spent in Alexandria, where among her many relatives and hosts of friends the days are passing quietly and happily for the last child of John Augustine Washington to be born at Mount Vernon.

The Centennial Legion of Historic Military Commands, Inc.

COL. G. W. S. MUSGRAVE

A BRIEF sketch of the origin and history of The Centennial Legion of Historic Military Commands, Inc., will prove interesting to all American patriotic organizations.

The centennial of the Battle of Bunker Hill, which occurred June 17, 1775, was observed during June, 1875. It was a celebration in which our entire nation was interested and the program lasted a week, consisting of parades, dinners, clam bakes, patriotic exercises and culminating in a wonderful entertainment given the visiting military by William Emerson Baker, a millionaire, at his beautiful country home at Wellesley. The outstanding feature was the dedication of the Bunker Hill monument and parade on June 17, 1875, in which latter 30,000 participated, made up principally of military units from many of the states.

The unhappy war between the states had ended only ten years before and there still existed very strong sectional feelings which many level-headed men of that day sought to eradicate for the general national good. The entire country was invited to take part in this Boston celebration, particularly the states constituting the thirteen original colonies, which, of course, included several of the southern states that had formed part of the Confederacy and who had contributed their full part to the cause of liberty and independence in the Revolutionary War. In addition to the Massachusetts and New England troops, the outstanding visiting military commands were the Old Guard of the City of New York, the Seventh New York Regiment, the Infantry Corps State Fencibles of Philadelphia, the Fifth Maryland Infantry of Baltimore, the Norfolk (Va.) Light Artillery Blues, commanded by General Fitzhugh Lee and the Washington Light Infantry of Charleston, S. C. This friendly association together of soldiers, many of whom had a few years previously been

engaged in actual warfare with one another, amidst such pleasant surroundings, where they united in the enjoyment of the pleasant features of the occasion, created a feeling of fraternity and good fellowship and it was suggested by Major George W. McLean of the Old Guard of New York and Major R. C. Gilchrist of the Washington Light Infantry of Charleston, S. C., that a permanent organization be formed, which, being seriously followed up, crystalized in the actual organization of the Centennial Legion in Philadelphia the following year.

The Centennial Exposition, commemorating one hundred years of American Independence, was held in Philadelphia in 1876, and again the nation wholeheartedly combined in making it one of the greatest patriotic celebrations ever had. In anticipation of this event and building upon the suggestion of Major McLean of New York and Major Gilchrist of South Carolina respecting the formation of such an organization, Major McLean, early in 1876, with the cooperation of Captain J. W. Ryan of the Infantry Corps State Fencibles of Philadelphia, busied himself and their combined activities resulted in thirteen military units being designated by the Governors of the thirteen original states to represent their respective Commonwealths, as follows:

New Hampshire	Amoskeag Veterans
Massachusetts	Boston Light Infantry
Rhode Island	First Light Infantry Regiment
Connecticut	New Haven Grays
New York	Old Guard of the City of New York
New Jersey	Phil Kearney Guards
Pennsylvania	State Fencibles Infantry
Delaware	American Rifles
Maryland	Fifth Infantry
Virginia	Norfolk Light Infantry Blues
North Carolina	Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry
South Carolina	Washington Light Infantry
Georgia	Clinch Rifles

Thus the Centennial Legion came into existence and its first official recognition is

contained in Special Orders No. 9, issued by the Adjutant General of Pennsylvania, dated at Harrisburg, March 8, 1876, authorizing Major General John P. Bankson, commanding the First Division, National Guard of Pennsylvania, to detach from his Division the State Fencibles on July 2 and 4, 1876, to parade with and form part of the Centennial Legion.* On June 29, 1876, an order was issued by General Bankson assigning the Centennial Legion a place in the parade of July 4th, followed by Circular No. 1 issued from Headquarters of the State Fencibles, dated July 1, 1876, directing the place and order of formation, signed by "John W. Ryan, Captain, commanding Centennial Legion Co. of Penna." The Legion was given the right of the visiting troops, and proved to be a great feature of the parade and was given an ovation along the entire route. The military display was the largest and most magnificent ever seen in Philadelphia, including detachments from the regular army, the navy, marine corps, West Point cadets, Annapolis midshipmen and numerous national guard units. The Centennial Legion was to have been commanded by General (Maj.) A. E. Burnside, but in his absence was commanded by General Heath of Richmond, Va., with Col. G. H. Allen of Rhode Island as Chief of Staff. The parade was reviewed at Independence Hall by many notables, General W. T. Sherman, General Hawley, General Saigo of Japan, Col. Marin of Spain, Hon. John Fernie of England, Captains Ulner and Ankarkrona of the Swedish Navy, John Wanamaker and many important civilians, including the Governors of a number of the states. At the conclusion the line was again reviewed at Broad & Chestnut Streets, by Governor Hartranft of Pennsylvania and staff.

One interesting feature of the parade was the Eutaw Battle Flag, carried by the Washington Light Infantry of Charleston, S. C. which had been made from a silk damask curtain for Col. William Washington, during the Revolutionary War, by his sweetheart, Miss Jane Elliott, whom he afterward married. This flag went through

the battles of Cowpens, Eutaw Springs, Guilford and Kings Mountain and was presented to the Company by Mrs. Washington in 1827 and is still in their possession. Captain J. T. W. Flint of Charleston, S. C. commanding the Washington Light Infantry Reserves, is the only survivor of his company that marched in Boston in 1875 and in Philadelphia in 1876.

The closing feature of the day was a dress parade of the Centennial Legion, which took place in the evening on Broad Street below Chestnut and was witnessed by an immense and enthusiastic crowd. Major Gilchrist of the Washington Light Infantry of Charleston, S. C., was in command, with Major Noyes of the Boston Light Infantry as Adjutant. At an opportune moment, while the companies were still in line, Major Gilchrist approached Captain Ryan of the State Fencibles and presented him with a handsome gold watch and chain with the following remarks which should live forever:

"It is my pleasant duty, Captain Ryan, to have been selected by the Legion to present to you as a slight token of their esteem, the time-piece I hold in my hand. We have come from the far North and the sunny South, to join in the grand celebration of our Nation's existence. Our fathers fought side by side during the Revolution, to give us a Nation and the freedom we are now enjoying, and though we represent different states, we have come together as brothers of a common country. We are here as brothers in arms, to march under the same flag, and if, as happily has been said, "Had we known each other better, there would have been no war," let us then remember our errors as a part of the history of the past, and in the future consider as a common enemy all who would attempt to rend that Union, whose Centennial we are now celebrating. I have been delegated, Captain, to present to you this souvenir of the occasion, whose ticking reminds me of the flight of time. Let us now and in the future remember no sectional differences, and cling only to a common standard. This chain, connecting the watch, contains thirteen links, joined by small golden circles, the whole emblematic of the thirteen original States, each link like the States, being indissolubly united. Remember, Captain Ryan, that we are about to separate, but that although distance hides us from each other, the magnetism of friendship, like an invisible wire, will ever respond from heart to heart."

* The writer is indebted for some valuable information herein contained to "One Hundred Years With The State Fencibles," by Colonel Thomas S. Lanard.

Since that time the Centennial Legion has grown numerically and its membership includes several complete regiments and many active Federalized National Guard units and its personnel aggregates approxi-

mately 13,000 officers and men or an Army Division, although restricted to the limits of the thirteen original states. The following are the active members in good standing:

<i>Command</i>	<i>Date of Organization</i>	<i>Commanding Officer</i>	
Amoskeag Veterans of Manchester	1854	Major A. Erland Goyette	N. H.
Ancient & Honorable Artillery Co.	1638	Capt. Charles T. Cahill	Mass.
Artillery Corps, Washington Grays	1813	Major A. D. Henze	Pa.
Bristol Train of Artillery	1776	Col. Alfred M. Merriman	R. I.
Chatham Artillery	1786	Major Charles R. Peterson	Ga.
Essex Troop	1824	Major M. W. Huttonloch	N. J.
Fayetteville Independent Lgt. Inf.	1793	Major P. O. Hoffer	N. C.
Fifth Infantry, Md. N. G.	1774	Col. Frank A. Hancock	Md.
First Corps Cadets	1728	Major Raymond D. Fales	Mass.
First Co. Governor's Foot Guard	1771	Major George R. Sturges	Conn.
First Infantry, Va. N. G.	1680	Col. J. Fulmer Bright	Va.
First Light Infantry Regiment	1818	Col. W. M. Bowen	R. I.
First Light Infantry Veterans	1868	Col. Benjamin Levin	R. I.
First Troop Phila. City Cavalry	1774	Capt. John C. Groome, Jr.	Pa.
Fusilier Veterans Assn.	1787	Major J. W. H. Myrick	Mass.
Gate City Guard, Old Guard Battalion	1911	Col. Franklin S. Chalmers	Ga.
Gate City Guard (Active Unit)	1855	Capt. Frank A. Kopf	Ga.
Georgia Hussars	1736	Capt. A. Lester Henderson	Ga.
Hornets' Nest Riflemen	1756	Capt. Edwin C. Boyette	N. C.
Kentish Guard	1774	Col. Thomas C. Greene	R. I.
Lawrence Light Guard	1851	Capt. Lawrence F. Carew	Mass.
Lexington Minute Men	1875	Lieut. C. A. Palmer, Adjutant	Mass.
Morris Guards	1887	Capt. D. Curlis Godfrey	N. J.
The National Guards	1840	Col. William A. March	Pa.
National Lancers, Inc.	1836	Capt. Joseph B. Davis, Sec'y	Mass.
New Haven Grays	1816	Capt. Harold N. Dorr	Conn.
Newport Artillery Company	1741	Col. Harold E. Knowe	R. I.
Old Guard City of New York	1826	Col. Edward Havemeyer Snyder	N. Y.
Old Guard, Infantry Corps, N. G.	1840	Major Fred R. Lash	Pa.
Old Guard, State Fencibles	1819	Major Harry R. Tully	Pa.
Putnam Phalanx	1858	Major Daniel J. Mahoney	Conn.
Richmond Howitzers	1858	Sergeant Harry L. Smith	Va.
Richmond Light Infantry Blues	1789	Major Robert B. Rose	Va.
Salem Light Infantry Veterans	1805	Capt. Charles I. Leman	Mass.
Second Co. Governor's Foot Guard	1775	Major Charles E. Lockhart	Conn.
Second Co. Governor's Horse Guard	1808	Capt. Dexter A. Cargill	Conn.
Second Corps Cadets Veteran Assn.	1785	Major Edward P. Carlin	Mass.
Sedgewick Guards	1871	Capt. Peter E. Fox	Conn.
State Fencibles Infantry	1813	Col. Thos. S. Lanard	Pa.
Troy Citizens Corps	1835	Major Ogden J. Ross	N. Y.
United Train of Artillery Vets.	1775	Col. Henry D. C. Dubois	R. I.
Varnum Continentals	1907	Lt. Col. Howard V. Allen	R. I.
Veteran Corps of Artillery	1790	Brig. Gen. Chas. E. Warren	N. Y.
Veteran Corps, First Regiment, N. G. P.	1761	Col. J. Campbell Gilmore	Pa.
Veterans Corps, Fifth Infantry, M. N. G.	1838	Col. G. W. S. Musgrave	Md.
Veteran Guard Third Regiment, N. G. P.	1879	Col. Charles J. Hendler	Pa.
Veterans Assn. 71st Regiment, N. Y. N. G.	1861	Capt. Robert S. O. Lawson	N. Y.
Veterans Seventh Regiment, N. Y. N. G.	1859	Major William B. Miles	N. Y.
Washington Light Infantry	1807	Capt. J. T. W. Flint	S. C.
Washington Infantry	1792	Capt. Harry M. Wilke	Pa.
Wilmington Light Infantry	1853	Capt. Calhoun D. Cunningham	N. C.
Worcester Continentals	1876	Lt. Col. W. E. C. Fairbanks	Mass.
The Governor's Guard	1843	Captain F. W. LaMotte	S. C.

The Legion has participated in almost all of the important military, historic and patriotic events during the past half century. In the Flag Day parade in Philadelphia during the Sesqui-Centennial, on June 14, 1926, fifty-five commands of the Legion, composed of 5,281 officers and men were in line. Owing to its increasing importance, the Legion was incorporated under the laws of the State of Maryland in 1935 under the name of The Centennial Legion of Historic Military Commands, Inc., and its purposes, as set forth in its charter are: "To carry on the patriotic motives of the military commands of the thirteen original colonies who, on July 4th, 1876, at the Centennial at Philadelphia, Pa., organized the Centennial Legion; to perpetuate the military organizations who served and protected our country in the early days of its history prior to, during and subsequent to the Revolutionary War, and to unite together such military commands as still exist, or their successors, in one body, pledged to keep alive their ancient traditions and preserve the records of

their military achievements; to foster patriotism, encourage National Defense, and aid in upholding the national institutions of the United States in their integrity; keep alive a spirit of fraternity and benevolence among the armed forces of the United States; to inculcate respect for its flag and Constitution, and obedience to constituted authority; to recognize and honor all citizens who have served or are now serving in the Army, Reserve Corps, Navy, Marine Corps or National Guard of the several states or of the United States; to uphold allegiance to the United States of America and to defend same against all enemies, foreign or domestic."

In addition to its regular meetings, participation in important ceremonies and patriotic work, the Legion holds annual rifle matches at Sea Girt, N. J., in the interest of national defense and awards a handsome trophy and medals to the winners.

Col. Frank A. Hancock, of the Fifth Maryland Infantry is Commander and Col. G. W. S. Musgrave, Adjutant.



The National Society records with deep sorrow the death, on August 6, 1937, of Mrs. John Campbell, Honorary Vice President General from Colorado. Mrs. Campbell served the State of Colorado as State Regent 1904-08, and the National Society as Vice President General 1909-11, and Honorary Vice President General from 1926 until the time of her death.

Chapter Work Told Pictorially



GREEN MOUNTAIN BOY'S MEMORIAL. ERECTED BY ANN STORY CHAPTER, D. A. R., IN MAIN STREET PARK, RUTLAND, VT., OF SOLID BRONZE, 8 FEET HIGH. IT TYPIFIES THE NATIVE VERMONTER. THE WORK OF RAYMOND AVERILL PORTER, SCULPTOR. THE STONE BASE WAS PRESENTED BY COL. H. EDWARD DYER IN MEMORY OF HIS MOTHER, MRS. HORACE H. DYER

BELLEVUE CHAPTER, ST. ALBANS, VT., REVERES THE MEMORY OF A LIFE MEMBER, MRS. ELVIRA S. PARKER, GREAT GRAND-DAUGHTER OF COL. SETH WARNER OF GREEN MOUNTAIN BOY FAME. SHE HAD THE DISTINCTION OF BEING THE OLDEST VERMONT D. A. R., LIVING TO THE AGE OF 101 YEARS AND SEVEN MONTHS. PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN SHORTLY BEFORE HER 100TH BIRTHDAY IN 1932. SHE WAS ALSO AN HONORARY MEMBER OF REBECCA HASTINGS CHAPTER, BARRE, VT.





HAND'S COVE CHAPTER, SHOREHAM, NAMED FROM THE COVE ON THE VERMONT SHORE OF LAKE CHAMPLAIN, FROM WHICH COL. ETHAN ALLEN SET OUT TO CAPTURE FORT TICONDEROGA, MAY 10, 1775. THIS CHAPTER HAS ERECTED MARKERS AT MOUNT INDEPENDENCE, HAND'S COVE. ON MILITARY ROADS, AND AT SHOREHAM IN MEMORY OF COL. EPHRAIM DOOLITTLE, A DISTINGUISHED REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER AND FIRST SETTLER OF SHOREHAM



THE GENERAL LEWIS MORRIS MANSION, SPRINGFIELD, VT., BUILT IN 1795. MARKER PLACED BY GENERAL LEWIS MORRIS CHAPTER, WHICH WAS ORGANIZED JUNE 11, 1906. THE ACTIVITIES OF THE CHAPTER INCLUDE: MARKED FOURTEEN HISTORIC SPOTS, THE GRAVES OF TWO REAL DAUGHTERS AND SEVENTY-TWO REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS; COLLECTED AND PRESERVED RECORDS; SPONSORED OBSERVANCES OF TOWN ANNIVERSARIES; INSTRUMENTAL IN OBTAINING STATE LAW AGAINST TAMPERING WITH MEMORIALS; CONSIDERED AN AUTHORITY IN TOWN FOR THINGS PATRIOTIC AND HISTORICAL



RHODA FARRAND CHAPTER OF ADDISON, ORGANIZED JUNE 26, 1809, BY ALMA NORTH, STATE REGENT. CHARTERED SEPTEMBER 30, 1909. ON AUGUST 26, 1926, A MARKER WAS UNVEILED AT CHIMNEY POINT, ON LAKE CHAMPLAIN, MARKING THE WEST END OF THE OLD MILITARY ROAD LEADING FROM CHARLESTON, ON THE CONNECTICUT RIVER



GENERAL LEWIS MORRIS CHAPTER, SPRINGFIELD, VERMONT. LADIES WHO ASSISTED AT AN AFTERNOON RECEPTION ON THE OCCASION OF A STATE CONFERENCE HELD AT THE COLONIAL HOME OF MRS. A. C. BOWMAN IN 1929. GROUP INCLUDES THE ORGANIZING REGENT, THE PRESENT STATE HISTORIAN, AND FIVE LADIES WHO HAVE SERVED THE CHAPTER AS REGENTS



WILLIAM MCKINLEY CHAPTER WAS ORGANIZED JANUARY 29, 1902, AND NAMED IN MEMORY OF OUR PRESIDENT WHO WAS ASSASSINATED IN SEPTEMBER, 1901. BRONZE TABLETS HAVE BEEN PLACED IN MEMORY OF REVOLUTIONARY AND WORLD WAR SOLDIERS



THE OTTAUQUECHEE CHAPTER, D. A. R., OF WOODSTOCK, VT., OWNS THE HOUSE SHOWN ABOVE. IT WAS BUILT IN 1807. IT IS A BUILDING OF MUCH HISTORICAL VALUE TO THE TOWN AND IT SEEMS VERY FITTING THAT MANY VALUABLE RECORDS ARE PRESERVED THERE. THE CHAPTER AND THE COMMUNITY ARE PROUD OF IT



PALESTRELLO CHAPTER, WALLINGFORD, NAMED FOR COLUMBUS' WIFE, ESPECIALLY INTERESTED IN OUR JUNIOR CITIZENS, GIVES AN ANNUAL BRIDGE BENEFIT AND DIVIDES THE PROCEEDS AMONG THE VERMONT CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY AND OTHER WORTHY ORGANIZATIONS. IT HAS AN ENTHUSIASTIC MEMBERSHIP THAT PRESENTS EXCELLENT MONTHLY PROGRAMS



LUCY FLETCHER CHAPTER WAS ORGANIZED APRIL 6, 1909, AND NAMED FOR LUCY FLETCHER WHO SETTLED IN LUDLOW IN 1785. THE HOUSE IN WHICH SHE LIVED AND DIED IS STILL STANDING AND IS KNOWN AS THE LUCY FLETCHER FARM



ALCONA CHAPTER, ALCONA, IOWA, DEDICATES A MARKER TO GOPHER COLLEGE, THE FIRST SCHOOL IN KOSSUTH COUNTY, IOWA, 1854-1856. LEFT TO RIGHT: MRS. SIDNEY K. GUNN, REGENT; MR. HARVEY INGHAM, EDITOR OF "DES MOINES REGISTER AND TRIBUNE" AND GUEST SPEAKER OF THE DAY; REVEREND EDGE, D.D.; MRS. JOE COSGROVE, CHAPLAIN. THE CHILDREN ARE SUE AND TEDDY HUTCHINSON



HEBER ALLEN CHAPTER. ORGANIZED IN 1896. NAMED HEBER ALLEN FOR A MAJOR IN THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION WHO WAS A BROTHER OF ETHAN ALLEN AND WITH HIM IN THE CAPTURE OF FORT TICONDEROGA. IN OCTOBER, 1935, THIS TABLET, ON A NATURAL SLAB OF SLATE, WAS PLACED ON THE SITE OF HEBER ALLEN'S HOME



MONUMENT CHAPTER, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., COMMEMORATES THE 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ERECTION OF THE \$5000 MEMORIAL IN GATEWAY PARK, THE GREAT ENDOWED FLAGSTAFF, THE PERPETUAL CARE OF WHICH IS ASSUMED BY THIS CHAPTER. THE POLE WHICH CARRIES THE FLAG RISES TO A HEIGHT OF 118 FEET. THE FLAG, RENEWED ABOUT FIVE TIMES A YEAR, IS 9 X 12 FEET



TWIN COTTONWOODS CHAPTER, AURORA, NEBR., PROMOTED THE RESTORATION OF THE FIRST BURYING GROUND IN HAMILTON COUNTY AND ASSISTED IN SERVICES THERE DECORATION DAY. THE SPEAKERS WERE LEFT TO RIGHT: MR. M. F. STANLEY, HON. PERRY REED AND MR. JAS. SCHOONOVER. D. A. R. MEMBERS PRESENT WERE MRS. F. E. EDCERTON, MRS. M. F. STANLEY, MRS. W. C. ELOE AND MRS. S. L. BURT, (NOT IN THE PICTURE)



ORANGE MOUNTAIN CHAPTER, EAST ORANGE, N. J., OFFERS A TRIBUTE TO A MEMBER, MISS MARY J. CONDIT, OF ROSELAND, N. J., A REAL GRANDDAUGHTER, AND EXTENDS BEST WISHES TO HER ON HER 87TH BIRTHDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1937. MISS CONDIT IS THE GRANDDAUGHTER OF SAMUEL CONDIT AND GREAT GRANDDAUGHTER OF DANIEL CONDIT, REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS; ALSO GREAT GRANDDAUGHTER OF AARON KITCHELL, PAYMASTER IN THE SERVICE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON AND A MEMBER OF CONGRESS FOR FORTY YEARS



JULY 16, 1937, JANE MCAFEE CHAPTER, MERCER COUNTY, KY., DEDICATED MEMORIALS TO CAPTAIN LEWIS ROSE, REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER, HIS WIFE AND SON, AT PIONEER STATE PARK IN HARRODSBURG, KY. MARKERS WERE UNVEILED BY DIRECT DESCENDANTS OF CAPTAIN ROSE AND ERECTED BY LESLIE M. ROSE OF YAKIMA, WASHINGTON, A GREAT-GREAT-GREAT GRANDSON



EGYPTIAN CHAPTER, CAIRO, ILL., UNVEILED A MARKER TO MARVIN BLOOD, SOLDIER OF 1812, SON OF A REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER, AT MARION CHURCHYARD, EDWARDS COUNTY, JUNE 20, 1937. MRS. WILLIAM TOLER, GRANDDAUGHTER, READ A BIOGRAPHY. THE BOULDER INSCRIBED TO MARTHA CABOT BLOOD, HIS WIFE, WAS UNVEILED IN OCTOBER, 1936, BY WABASH AND EGYPTIAN CHAPTERS



THE MAINE SOCIETY OF D. A. R. PLACED THIS MARKER ON THE SITE OF OLD FORT RICHMOND, RICHMOND, MAINE. THE INSCRIPTION READS: "SITE OF FORT RICHMOND. BUILT 1720-1721. DISMANTLED 1755. A TRADING POST AND PLACE OF DEFENSE. THE FORT WITHSTOOD INDIAN ATTACKS IN 1750 AND 1751"



DOLLY MADISON CHAPTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., DEDICATES A MARKER TO A REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER IN CONGRESSIONAL CEMETERY, JUNE 13, 1937. DR. ELISHA HARRISON, OF MARYLAND, PHYSICIAN AND MEMBER OF CONGRESS, WAS THUS HONORED

National Officers and Committees

Approved Schools

THE outstanding Approved Schools events this month are the dedications at Tamasee in South Carolina and at Kate Duncan Smith in Alabama. On Friday, October 29th, the new dairy barn and the telephone line will be dedicated at Tamasee. On Sunday, October 31st, the Florence H. Becker Recreation Hall will be dedicated at Kate Duncan Smith. A cordial and warm welcome awaits every Daughter who attends these exercises at our own two D. A. R. Schools and we hope a large number will be present. If you are planning to take this trip and want overnight accommodations at, or near the schools, please send word at least a week ahead in order that you may be sure of a place to stay. Write to Mrs. John Logan Marshall, Clemson College, South Carolina and to Mrs. Samuel L. Earle, 1223 Niazuma Avenue, Birmingham, Alabama.

This month is the time when the year's work really begins and so it is also the time to remind you again of our special National Project for the coming year, namely the raising of \$3,000 for a modern creamery at Lincoln Memorial University. (For a description of this building see July Magazine.) The fund must be completed by April 1, 1938 as the National Chairman does not want to go out of office leaving an unfinished task.

How can you raise this money?

- By State or Chapter appropriations.
- By per capita quotas.
- By individual gifts, no matter how small.
- By card parties, food sales, rummage sales and silver teas.
- By benefit movie shows, either amateur or professional.
- By presenting one-act plays, tableaux, or fashion shows.
- By the sale of Approved Schools articles.

Please be sure that all money for this project is sent through the State Treasurer and the Treasurer General plainly marked for the creamery at Lincoln Memorial University in order that you may receive full credit for your contribution.

KATHERINE MATTHIES,
National Chairman.

Correct Use of the Flag

LESSON No. I*

The Flag Salute

NOT many people, not even those who should be authorities on the subject, actually know the correct thing to do when a Flag salute is given. I have watched audience after audience, uncertain and uncomfortable during the Flag salute. Unfortunately, many members of our own organization have not learned the correct procedure for a proper Flag salute.

The Flag salute is surely one thing that every American citizen should know *how* to give and *when* to give. We in America are strangely neglectful of the Flag salute; citizens of other countries, I have observed, are painstakingly careful and accurate about theirs. Let us remember the following things:

1. *Stand erect*—as straight as an arrow. Do not shift from one foot to another; stand squarely on both feet. Keep your shoulders back and your head up; try to achieve military precision and dignity.

2. *Your hands should be empty.* You are concentrating *all* your attention on the Flag of the United States of America. Put bundles, gloves, packages, etc., to one side *before* you rise to your feet; then stand empty-handed and erect.

3. *Keep your eyes on the Flag.* You are saluting it, the symbol and representative of your government. Do not pay any attention to other things during the time of the salute.

4. A salute is properly given when a Flag is being hoisted or lowered, when it is passing in parade or review, and on special occasions as a ceremony of courtesy. At these times *all persons present should face the Flag*, stand at attention, and salute.

5. If a man is in uniform, he gives the usual right hand salute.

*This year's lessons will cover what the Committee considers absolute essentials of correct usage. Every American citizen, foreign or native-born, should know what to do when a Flag salute is given, when the Flag passes in parade, and when the national anthem is sung. These essentials cannot be stressed too carefully or too frequently.

6. If a man is not in uniform, he removes his hat with his right hand and holds it at his left shoulder, his hand being over his heart.

7. Women salute by placing the right hand over the heart.

8. The salute to a Flag in a moving column is given at the exact moment the Flag passes by you.

These things are not hard to learn, but I suggest that you practice them until they seem quite natural to you. Children should practice these things many times, of course, either in school or at home. Remember that these are essential things for every American citizen to know. Too many of us, well-trained and well-bred in most respects, are embarrassed and at a loss to know what to do when our own United States Flag should be saluted. Let us make sure that we know the correct thing to do the next time that the Flag passes by.

VIVIAN LEWIS SIGMON,

Chairman.

Junior American Citizens

EACH month that is left of our service of this administration must be made to count if we are to show a gain in Junior American citizens. This can only be done by each Chapter taking a keener interest in the youth of today, who need us to guide them to a better understanding of this wonderful country, why it is a land of opportunity, and how they can learn to become better citizens to take their places and keep it that way.

The National Vice-Chairmen and the State Chairmen serving on this Committee are doing splendid work and their cooperation is deeply appreciated. Will you not use them to better advantage, appoint your Chapter Chairmen, send their names to your State Chairman and ask for her help?

The following letter was sent out to the Chapters of California by Mrs. Glen L. Shivel, State Chairman, and should be an inspiration to us all.

"This is the year that we are to reap from the seeds that we have sown. This is the year that the eyes of the Nation are upon us.

Our dear President General has made her appeal: to work with the Youth of our Country. Our State Regent has used everything she has, to show us, what is expected of us.

The schools are looking toward us to lead out, and show what we will do, and have said, "What are the D. A. R. going to do toward Patriotic Education?" "What does it mean to them, that their Forefathers blazed the trail?" The schools have offered their full cooperation. Will you go, and show by your personal contact and interest, that you appreciate that offer?

You are frequently asked what is the purpose of the JUNIOR AMERICAN CITIZENS COMMITTEE? You are also asked what do the D. A. R. Chapters do for the bemuddled state of mind of the Youth of today?

The Purpose of the Junior American Citizen Committee, is to instil right principles in the hearts and minds of those who are to be our future citizens, those upon whom will devolve the duty of maintaining America for Americans.

You understand those Principles, because you have been raised up with them. But, stop and think, what the Youth are up against, even reading the newspapers, and listening to their playmates. I would not be surprised but what your own children have a hard time distinguishing the Principles of Americanism, and bring many problems home to you to unravel, mine do.

You have the Junior American Citizens' Handbook, with its Organization Plan, and it should be studied carefully. It is most important to use the material contained therein. This is a matter that requires action, perseverance, tolerance, Love of Country, the D. A. R. work and your fellowman."

Your National Chairman heartily joins with Mrs. Shivel in the closing of her letter, saying, "Let us not be weary in well doing, but press on, that our youth may be organized into Junior American Citizens Clubs, under our guiding hand and save them for America."

BEATRICE T. L. WISNER,
National Chairman.

Junior D. A. R. Activities



COMMITTEE FOR 1938 JUNIOR D. A. R. ASSEMBLY

Mrs. Harry E. Talmadge, Assistant Chairman; Miss Florence M. Smith, Corresponding Secretary; Miss Deane VanLandingham, Honorary Chairman and Treasurer; Miss Helen M. Scott, Chairman for Junior Page, D. A. R. MAGAZINE; and Mrs. Frank L. Harris, Chairman. Mrs. Edmund A. Blowers, Recording Secretary and Miss Esther M. France, Assistant Chairman, were not present when this picture was taken. Mrs. William H. Pouch, Director of Junior Membership, and this Committee are already formulating plans for the 1938 Assembly. This Committee will soon issue a News Letter entitled "Echoes from the Junior D. A. R."

NOVA CAESAREA CHAPTER JUNIOR GROUP, NEWARK, N. J.

AT the organization of this group in February, they were addressed by Mrs. Lee W. Lemon, State Chairman of Junior Groups. In March, the Chapter Chairman for Motion Pictures spoke, and in April, an ex-regent gave a talk on "What the Daughters Do". The Juniors have brought clothing for a poor family, and materials for Ellis Island and Crossnore. A pupil at Tamasee is to be aided.

In May, Mrs. William H. Pouch delighted the Juniors with an inspiring talk on Junior work throughout the country, accompanied by several motion picture films. In June the group held a guest meeting and conducted a motion picture study class on "The Maid of Salem".

The Juniors are taking charge of Flag

Bearing and the Naturalization Court work for the Senior Group. This group will be hostess for the first New Jersey Junior Get-Together in October.

EVELYN FOLSOM BEERS, *Chairman*

QUEEN ALLIQUIPPA CHAPTER

THE Junior Chapter of the Queen Alliquippa Chapter, D. A. R. of McKeesport, Pennsylvania was organized in August 1936. In November, we had our first benefit bridge party, clearing \$86.00. Our December meeting was purely social, everyone enjoying a delightful Christmas Party. Throughout the year, we have had very interesting speakers giving us highlights on the history of Western Pennsylvania and the Queen Alliquippa Chapter. As our projects, we have hemmed 52 tea towels for the Carr Creek School in Kentucky,

folded 2000 umbilical dressings for the Public Health Nurses, and collected papers and magazines for the Sailors and Soldiers. We were very proud to receive the second National prize of \$10.00 for having the second largest Junior membership in the United States. We also had the privilege of meeting with the Senior Chapter in June at a banquet given in honor of the Pennsylvania State Officers. Our year was concluded with a very enjoyable dinner party held at the Youghiogeny Country Club.

MARION ARMSTRONG,
Corresponding Secretary.

ATTENTION—JUNIOR GROUP CHAIRMEN

Please send all pictures and news items for Junior Group page in the D. A. R. MAGAZINE to Miss Helen M. Scott, 600 N. Franklin St., Wilmington, Delaware.

PRIZES OFFERED TO JUNIOR GROUPS BY JUNIOR AMERICAN CITIZENS COMMITTEE

To the organized D. A. R. Junior Group, organizing and sponsoring the largest number of clubs, Mr. William H. Pouch offers \$10 first prize; Mrs. C. H. Adams, State Regent, of Colorado, \$5 second prize; Junior Group of Louisa St. Clair Chapter, Detroit, \$3 third prize.

All clubs are to be reported through the Junior American Citizens Chapter Chairman and by her to the State Chairman.

MRS. RALPH E. WISNER,
Chairman.

A REMINDER—STATE CHAIRMEN OF JUNIOR MEMBERSHIP

Please, if possible, have an exhibit of D. A. R. Junior projects at your State Conference.

Display the Junior Poster, Junior literature, scrap books, photographs, records and demonstrations of Junior Group activities.

Please hold round table discussions and ask that your Junior members may be recognized in some way at the Conference.

MRS. WILLIAM H. POUCH,
Director.

ATTENTION—D. A. R. JUNIOR MEM- BERSHIP POST CARD CONTEST

The winner of the 1937 Junior Poster Contest, Mrs. Charles H. Layng, offers a silver loving cup as an award to the Junior D. A. R. member who disposes of the greatest number of post cards bearing this same winning design before March 1st, 1938.

These post cards may be used for general correspondence, notices of meetings, invitations, etc. They may be valuable as means of raising money for D. A. R. and Junior projects.

Contest will close March 1st, 1938, and reports of numbers of cards sold should be sent by Chapter Treasurers before March 15th to the Chairman of the contest.

The cup will be presented to the winner at the Junior Assembly in Memorial Continental Hall, April 19, 1938.

The price of post cards is \$1.00 per hundred, and they may be obtained after September 10th from Mrs. Charles H. Layng, 1417 East 22nd St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

POST CARD CONTEST COMMITTEE
Mrs. H. Ward Doebler, Mrs. Robert P. Breckenridge, Miss Marguerite Bowers.

MRS. CHARLES H. LAYNG,
Chairman.

Motion Pictures

The following pictures are listed as suitable for type of audience indicated, and the synopsis is given to aid you in selecting your motion picture entertainment.

VICTORIA THE GREAT (RKO)

Anna Neagle, Anton Walbrook, H. B. Warner

This is a finely produced picture showing the life of Queen Victoria—her coronation, her marriage, her home life and the many important events during her reign. It includes a beautiful color scene when she was proclaimed Empress of India, also her Jubilee in 1897. Recommended for schools for its historical value. Excellent entertainment. Family.

SOULS AT SEA (Paramount)

Gary Cooper, George Raft, Frances Dee

This unusual sea picture is based upon slave trading and England's part in destroying it. A powerful presentation with scenes terrible to witness but very well done. Very good acting. A. Y.

CHARLIE CHAN ON BROADWAY (Fox)

Warner Oland, Keye Luke, Joan Marsh

Another "Charlie Chan" built along the lines of the other numbers of the series. In this picture "Charlie" becomes involved in the doings of those who live on the shadowy side of New York's night club life. A.

VOGUES OF 1938 (United Artists)

Warner Baxter, Joan Bennett, Helen Vinson

This production is a great spectacle, and is in reality a fashion show. The scenes are New York's Fifth Avenue, Broadway, Fifty-second Street and the Hudson River, and the story revolves around a Fifth Avenue couturier with his great display of feminine wear. A new application of Technicolor is introduced. A. Y.

DEAD END (United Artists-Goldwyn)

Sylvia Sidney, Joel McCrea, H. Bogart

Screened from the play by Sidney Kingsley, this picture portrays juvenile delinquency along Manhattan's river edge. The direction and acting are splendid. A.

HEROES OF THE ALAMO (Sunset Production)

Earl Hodgins, Bruce Warren, Ruth Findlay

A story of the events and episodes leading up to the Battle of the Alamo, the hardships endured by the American settlers in Texas, and finally the siege and massacre of the Alamo. Of great historic value. A. Y.

BACK IN CIRCULATION (F. N.-Cosmopolitan)

Pat O'Brien, Joan Blondell, Margaret Lindsay

A newspaper story in which a star girl reporter uncovers evidence which convicts a woman of murder. Unconvinced that the convicted woman is telling the truth, the reporter forces her to reveal facts that establish suicide instead of murder as the cause of death. A.

THAT CERTAIN WOMAN (Warner)

Bette Davis, Henry Fonda, Ian Hunter, Anita Louise

Aside from a little comedy relief supplied by a child, this picture is altogether serious melodrama, and is built around the star in her portrayal of a

brave wife and mother much abused by circumstances. It has a splendid cast and is well directed. A.

LOVE TAKES FLIGHT (Grand National)

Bruce Cabot, Beatrice Roberts, John Sheehan

An airplane story in which an airplane hostess turns to flying and plans a solo flight from Los Angeles to Manila. The flight is unsuccessful. There are some interesting scenes of flying. A. Y.

MR. DODD TAKES THE AIR (First National)

Kenny Baker, Frank McHugh, Alice Brady

A light but pleasing comedy about a small town radio mechanic with a baritone voice who makes good in New York in spite of the conspiracies of city slickers. Baker's singing is delightful and the supporting cast is good. Family.

LOVE UNDER FIRE (20th Century-Fox)

Don Ameche, Loretta Young, Frances Drake

In an atmosphere of adventure, intrigue and danger, a young Scotland Yard man on vacation solves the mystery of a stolen necklace and finds romance. Suspense is maintained throughout and comedy touches are supplied by Minnevitich and his harmonica band. A. Y.

ALI BABA GOES TO TOWN (20th Century-Fox)

Eddie Cantor, June Lang, Roland Young

A come back for Eddie Cantor, in which he brings the New Deal to Bagdad. It is full of action with pageantry, dancing and many a laugh. A. Y.

THE EDGE OF THE WORLD (Rock-British)

Finlay Currie, Niall Macginnis, Grant Southerland

This is a problem picture produced on the remote Scottish Island of Foul. It shows the life of the community in all its ups and downs. There is some superb photography, and altogether quite an unusual picture, well worth seeing. A. Y.

JONES FAMILY IN HOT WATER (20th Century-Fox)

Jed Prouty, Shirley Deana, Spring Byington

Another of the Jones family series. Mr. Jones is persuaded to run for Mayor in order to clean up local politics; his opponents try to frame up his son; in the end all turns out all right with the help of the entire family. Good family entertainment.

ANNAPOLIS SALUTE (RKO)

James Ellison, Marsha Hunt, Harry Carey

A story of two boys who go to the Naval Academy, one because he is determined upon a Naval career, the other because his wealthy father forced him to go there. The picture reveals all sides of the midshipman's activities, parading battalions, athletic events as well as classroom and social affairs. Schools should be interested. Family.

Shorts**SPEAKING OF THE WEATHER (Vitaphone)**

This beautiful color cartoon takes place in a magazine store. The characters of well known magazines come to life and the result is both pleasing and entertaining. Family.

SPRING FESTIVAL (Columbia)

Arising from winter the ground hog goes out and not seeing his shadow runs back to tell Mother Nature spring is here. All the flowers and animals come to life in beautiful color. Excellent. Family.

THE PAPER HANGERS (Educational)

A Terry-Toon animated cartoon in which Mrs. Cat decides to have some papering done. A pig, two dogs and a rooster are the ones to do the work. They cause many a laugh. Family.

PORTRAITS OF PORTUGAL (20th Century-Fox)

Medieval castles and forts, also Portuguese fishermen catching and packing sardines, and the wine grower at work. Instructive and entertaining. Family.

THE HOMELESS PUP (Educational)

Puddy Pup, a stray dog, finds a bulldog and they become friends and have many amusing experiences trying to get away from the dog catcher. Family, Junior Matinee.

HENRIETTA S. MCINTIRE,
National Chairman.

Conservation**Indian Committee**

The Indian Department now has separate State Chairmen in the Indian states. We hope to accomplish much work with full-time chairmen. Indian problems vary in the different states. Therefore only general suggestions are made here, the State Chairmen necessarily adapting and amplifying them to the needs of local Indians.

The Indian policy of our Society is to assist the Indians to become good citizens, so they will enjoy equality with other

citizens; to avail themselves of all privileges open to other citizens, realizing also that privileges are predicated on responsibilities. We are opposed to Indian factions and agitators whose real purpose is to benefit themselves financially by stirring up hatred among Indians toward beneficial agencies and toward the Government. Our work is citizenship and welfare; we are strictly non-partisan. We try to foster understanding and harmony between Indians and other citizens and to show to the latter the needs of their underprivileged Indian neighbors.

Chairmen should inform themselves on local Indian conditions. Read from bibliography in unabridged Letter, consult State Libraries, secure Congressional Hearings. I cannot urge too strongly that you acquaint yourself with the maximum number of Indian Service people and other social workers and officials concerned with Indians, and with Indians themselves. It is thru contacts with practical workers that chairmen learn what to do and what not to do. D. A. R. Indian work is successful in the degree that there is such cooperation.

Create interest in Indian work: Give chapter programs, supply white or Indian speakers of practical experience. The subject should be *WORK* rather than arts and culture.

Legislation: Study legislation pending in Congress, securing bills from Congressmen. Support constructive legislation.

Schools: Consult officials and Indians concerning assistance to schools.

Social Welfare: Contact all agencies and individuals engaged in Indian Welfare (Indian Service, State and County Social Welfare agents, County and School nurses, teachers, Tuberculosis Associations, American Social Hygiene Association, Red Cross, State and County Boards of Health, volunteer workers). Offer them your help in specific cases and send them your State Letter for their reference files (incidentally publicizing D. A. R. work). Aid Indians in self-support: employ them or aid them to find employment; buy their arts and crafts. Money is essential in much Indian work. State Societies should budget money

to be spent by State or Chapter Chairmen. Indian students often need help—consult Indian Service. Aged non-ward Indians often need cabin repairs or other material aid. Consult Indian Service Superintendents or social workers for such. Many states have Old Age Security, Blind Aid and Orphan Aid laws which apply to Indians as to other citizens. Interview State Director of Social Welfare and Indian Superintendents for suggestions on how our chairmen can aid eligible Indians.

Health: Arrange for hospitalization of non-ward Indians and for tuberculosis clinics in cooperation with Indian Service Medical Directors and State Tuberculosis Associations. Human conservation is based on two things: economic welfare and health; we can assist in both.

Veterans' Welfare: Encourage Indians to join veterans' organizations. See article in November 1936 Magazine.

MRS. RICHARD CODMAN,
National Vice-Chairman.

National Membership

THE responses to our request for cooperation in the completion of the Consent Lists during this administration is most gratifying. The lists show careful work on the part of the chapter Registrars to give the name and location of the chapter, the national number, name of the member and the names of the Revolutionary ancestors. Those lists which fail to give all of this information are returned, thus causing delay. Notification of the completion of this work should be sent by the Registrar to the State Registrar for her files.

Applications for membership are 500 in excess of the number received a year ago at this date. The report on reinstatements is satisfactory. Inquiries of how to become a member of our Society are frequent and the general interest in family records is demonstrated by the many visitors to our library. At least one-third of these are men.

The Registrar General holds a monthly Round Table Conference with the genealogists and office staff who have charge of the application and supplemental papers. Each genealogist makes a formal report of

the number of applications and supplementals on hand in her possession, the number received during the month, the number verified, the number of substitute papers prepared, the number placed in the "Have Written" file, etc. There are informal discussions of the many and varied problems that constantly arise and a splendid spirit of understanding and cooperation prevails.

It might be of interest to explain that the Have Written file contains the paper about which additional or clarifying information has been requested of the applicant and is awaiting the reply. Prompt attention to these letters will expedite verification of the papers in question. We are just as anxious as is the applicant to verify and accept a paper but must insist upon proof of lineage and service that cannot be questioned in the future.

This requirement of proof for every statement is reaping a just reward in the confidence that is placed in our records by the legal profession in the settlement of estates, by applications for old age pensions, and in other cases where age, lineage, residence, are involved. The public recognizes that our Society has unpublished records that can be found in no other place. It is through the splendid work of the Genealogical Records Committee in every state that this is made possible. It is a mistaken idea that records of Revolutionary or colonial days are to be found only in the older states. Many a lineage has been proved by a Bible or marriage record from Arkansas or a will or deed sent in by the Genealogical Records Committee of Texas, California or Utah—records that otherwise might have been lost. Upon just such work depends the growth of our Society. Upon the Membership Committee in cooperation with the Genealogical Records Committee rests a great privilege and a great responsibility in carrying on this work which is one of the fundamental objects of our organization.

Growth in membership is essential but it is equally important that you keep your present membership intact. Win back the dropped or resigned member by making her feel that she is needed as a member of the chapter. Let us repeat our slogan for 1937-38, "Reinstate in every State."

MRS. LUE R. SPENCER,
National Chairman.

MANUALS

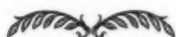
Many letters have been received pertaining to the allotment of Manuals to States instead of to Chapters (which was the consensus of opinion resulting from a meeting of State Regents in Washington April 1937).

Your National Chairman sent cards asking State Chairmen this question: "How many Manuals will your State need for the year 1937-1938?" Most State Chairmen replied some did not. From the answers we based the allotment.

As economy must be our slogan in order to meet expenses, this plan is necessary. Will State Chairmen please cooperate and help in every way that your National Chairman may carry on her work without a deficit in April?

In your News Letters to Chapter Chairmen please stress economy in the distribution of our books: stressing always the importance of one copy given through the proper channels. *Quality* not *Quantity* of new Americans is the aim and purpose.

SUSANNE WATSON WARD,
National Chairman.



From War-torn China

ENROUTE SHANGHAI TO MANILA,
August 20, 1937.

S. S. PRESIDENT HOOVER
DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINES

DEAR MRS. SPENCER:

When my late letter to you will get off is a question. All boats have been turned back on their courses to carry refugees to Hongkong or to Manila. This boat took off 950 American women and children on Friday, the 18th. In spite of their pledges not to have bombardment in the river while boats were carrying away refugee women we had shrapnel exploding over the tender, even before it left the jetty. Women in a later load for the destroyer had to cross to that boat in open launches with no cover and shrapnel fell all about them in the river from anti-aircraft guns, their only protection being to hold suitcases over their heads.

Of our chapter are on board Mrs. Ancell, Mrs. Oliver and two daughters, Mrs. Stockton and her husband and a resigned member, Mrs. Frank Rawlinson (whose husband was killed in an explosion Saturday, the 14th) and Miss Gertrude Oldroyd, whose records you are investigating. So far as I know we left in Shanghai Mrs. Boynton, McCracken and Dunlap. All others are in Japan, Korea, the Chinese summer places, or in U. S. A. No news except radio and telegraph can be had to the outside of Shanghai except by boat toward the south. Three cars are being driven up to Mohansan, our nearest mountain resort to bring out many people. One of the biggest boats is to turn back from Manila to bring more refugees down. It is under orders of the American Admiral.

Five of the Y women in our apartment were persuaded to leave, so their husbands' and fathers' anxiety for them would be removed. On this boat are countless babies (one only 15 days old) and children, 20 Baptist missionaries, 6 Episcopalian, many Methodists and Presbyterians, several Consular women clerks, Standard Oil women and other great American Companies. My address will be c/o Howard Haag, Y. M. C. A., Manila.

My love to you and all.

MARY M. WILBUR.

Revolutionary War Pensions

BURTON, THOMAS. Widow, Dicey. (W. 5236. BLWt. 6436-160-55. Certificate No. 19016; issued July 9, 1823, act of March 18, 1818, and of May 1, 1820, at \$8.00 per month, from June 4, 1823. Virginia Agency. Virginia Service. Private.)

Application for pension June 4, 1823. Age, sixty-two years January 26, 1823. Residence at date of application, Albemarle County, Virginia. Residence at date of enlistment, —.

Thomas Burton enlisted March 6, 1779 in Hanover County, Virginia for a term of eighteen months under Capt. Trowilliam, was transferred to Capt. Hord's company in Col. Bluford's Virginia Regiment Continental Establishment and was discharged October 1780. Then enlisted under Capt. White, for during the war, was discharged in Fluvanna County, Va. He was living with his son William when he made this declaration.

Wilson Roberts of lawful age, declares that about April 25, 1779 he rendezvoused at Fredericksburg, Va. as a private under Capt. Hurd, Col. Bluford's Regiment. This affiant recollects seeing Thomas Burton attached to the service as a private.

BURTON, THOMAS. Widow, Dicey. (W. 5236. BLWt. 6436-160-55. Certificate No. 3244; issued Dec. 20, 1853, act of Feb. 3, 1853, at \$96.00 per annum, from Feb. 3, 1853. Virginia Agency. Virginia Service. Private.)

Application for pension June 15, 1853. Age, sixty-six years. Residence at date of application, Albemarle County, Virginia. Residence at date of enlistment, —.

Dicey Burton declares that she is a widow of Thomas Burton who was a Revolutionary soldier and a U. S. Pensioner.

She was married to Thomas Burton March 16, 1826 in Albemarle County, Va. by Rev. Mr. Hatch, that her name before said marriage was Dicey Reynolds.

Thomas Burton died March 20, 1845 in Albemarle County, Virginia.

Dicey Burton died in Albemarle County, Va., January 18 or 19, 1864.

March 12, 1868, Andrew J. Burton, forty-eight years of age, declares that he is the

only child of Dicey Burton deceased who was a U. S. Pensioner.

December 19, 1867, A. J. Burton, fifty years of age, resident of Albemarle County, Va., declares that he is the only heir of the pensioner Dicey Burton.

There is no further family data on file.

COLLYER, JOHN. (S. 16728. Certificate No. 25289; issued Dec. 21, 1833, act of June 7, 1832, at \$39.66 per annum, from March 4, 1831. Missouri Agency. N. C. & Va. Service. Private & Sergeant.)

Application for pension November 11, 1833. Age, seventy-six years. Residence at date of application, Franklin County, Indiana. Residence at date of enlistment, —.

He was born in Cumberland County, Va. in 1757. Entered the service March 10, 1775 by enlisting under Capt. Thomas Dillard at the Court House in Pittsylvania, Va. Lieut. Joseph Robert, Ensign Tully Choice, served five months and twenty days in this tour he was crippled by having his ankle put out of place in crossing York River, about Christmas time, 1775, he moved from Pittsylvania to Wilkes County, N. C. and in May 1780 he volunteered in the Militia of said State under Capt. Benjamin Herndon, Major Davis, Gen. Rutherford, served two weeks at Pedee, Capt. Herndon and Col. Israel's left and they returned home under Lieut. Gamblin.

In September 1781 he was drafted under Capt. Samuel Johnson for three months, served in this tour as First Sergeant in Col. Benjamin Cleveland's

After the Revolutionary War he moved to Pendleton Co., S. C., lived there four years, then returned to Wilkes County and lived there two years then moved to Holsten, Washington County, Va., lived there two years then moved to Russell County on Clinch River, Va., lived there thirteen years, then moved to Floyd County, Ky., remained four years, then returned to Russell County, for three years then Morgan County, Ky., eight years and now Franklin County, Indiana.

He recollects that after he served two

weeks under Capt. Herndon, he was drafted for six weeks under Capt. John Morgan.

In 1843 he moved to Grundy County, Missouri with his children.

There is no further family data on file. Abstract from original pension application.

ELWOOD, STEPHEN. Widow, Betty. (W. 17757. Certificate No. 3590; issued Aug. 19, 1841, act of July 4, 1836, section three, at \$60.00 per annum, from March 4, 1831. Connecticut Agency. Connecticut Service. Private.)

Application for pension July 12, 1841. Age, eighty years. Residence at date of application, Westport, Fairfield Co., Conn. Residence at date of enlistment, —.

Betty Elwood declares that she is the widow of Stephen Elwood who enlisted at Fairfield Conn. in 1780 served nine months as a private in Capt. Thomas Nash's company in the Shore Guards of Connecticut.

In 1781 he enlisted and served nine months in Capt. Thomas Nash's company in the Shore Guards on the shores of Long Island.

She was married to Stephen Elwood, March 2, 1780 or 81 in the Parish of Greenfield, Fairfield, Conn., her name before said marriage was Betty Batterson.

Stephen Elwood died, April 14, 1812. Their children were: Betty Eliakin, Benjamin, Stephen, Huldah, Eliza, Elethia, and Joseph Squire.

June 10, 1841, Powel Batterson, no relationship given, of Wilton, Fairfield Co., Conn., aged seventy-five years, declares that he was born and reared in the Parish of Greens Farms, Fairfield, Fairfield Co., Conn., and resided there until the Revolutionary war was over, then removed to Wilton and he was acquainted with Stephen Elwood from his youth until his death, they were both born and reared in the same neighborhood.

Stephen Elwood was married to Betty Batterson in the Parish of Greenfield, Fairfield, Conn., March 1781, by Gershom Hubbell, Esq., etc., deponent was present at their wedding.

I, Dan C. Curtiss, Pastor of the Congregational Society of the parish of Green Farms in the town and county of Fairfield,

Conn., states that he finds on the Baptismal records of said church the following:

Betty, daughter of Stephen and Betty Elwood, baptized, June 30, 1782; Eliakin, son of Stephen and Betty Elwood, baptized, Feb. 11, 1787; Benjamin, son of Stephen and Betty Elwood, baptized, Mar. 1, 1789; Stephen, son of Stephen and Betty Elwood, baptized, Jan. 13, 1793; Huldah daughter of Stephen and Betty Elwood, baptized, Oct. 8, 1797; Eliza, daughter of Stephen and Betty Elwood, baptized, Jan. 5, 1800; Elethia, daughter of Stephen and Betty Elwood, baptized, Apr. 18, 1802; Joseph Squire, son of Stephen and Betty Elwood, baptized, Feb. 2, 1807.

June 29, 1841, Stephen Allen of Ridgefield, Fairfield Co., Conn., aged seventy-six years, May 1841, states, he was born and reared in Greens Farms, Fairfield, Conn., and continued to reside there until the Revolutionary War was over then moved to Ridgefield, etc.

He enlisted in the Shore Guards under Capt. Thomas Nash, July 1780, with Benjamin Allen, William Allen, Isaac Elwood, Abraham Elwood and Nathaniel Johnson who were taken prisoners by the enemy and confined a few days on Long Island then taken to New York and put in prison were exchanged some months later. Stephen Elwood enlisted as a private in the Shore Guards at the same time from the same town, for two seasons, served nine months in each year.

In 1781 Joshua Couch was taken prisoner and exchanged after a few days.

February 27, 1841, William Allen of Westport, Conn., aged seventy-six years declares he was born in the Parish of Greens Farms town and county of Fairfield, Conn., declares that he enlisted in the Shore Guards as a private to serve on the Shores of Long Island sound in Capt. Thomas Nash's company and served two tours of nine months each in 1780 and 1781.

July 5, 1780, he was taken prisoner with Benjamin Allen, Stephen Allen, Abraham Elwood, Isaac Elwood and Nathaniel Johnson, etc.

May 18, 1841, Fanton Beers of Weston, Conn., aged eighty-five years declares that he served two tours of nine months each in the years 1780 and 1781 in Capt. Thomas Nash's Shore Guard, etc.

August 6, 1841, Eliakim Elwood of Westport, Conn., declares that he is a son of Stephen and Betty Elwood, I am their third child, my sister Betty, the oldest child if living would have been sixty years old next April, etc.

August 7, 1841, Stephen Godfrey of Westport, Conn., declares that Stephen Elwood and Abraham Elwood were brothers, etc.

There is no further family data on file.

FOWLER, AMOS. Widow, Rebecca. (W. 17914. Certificate No. 3134; issued Dec. 3, 1839, act of July 4, 1836, Section three, at \$67.33 per annum, from Dec. 1, 1837. Conn. Agency. Conn. Service. Corporal.)

Application for pension January 31, 1838. Age, seventy-nine years on July 4, 1838. Residence at date of application, Lebanon, Conn. Residence at date of enlistment, —.

Rebecca Fowler declares that she is the widow of Amos Fowler who was a private and Corporal in the Connecticut Troops during the Revolution. She married Amos Fowler November 30, 1780, her maiden name was Rebecca Dewey, she was the daughter of John and Rhoda Dewey born in Lebanon, Conn., July 4, 1759.

Family Record

Amos Fowler, born March 17, 1758.

Rebecca Fowler, born July 4, 1759.

Amos Fowler was married to Rebecca Dewey, November 30, 1780. Their children: Clarrissa, born October 14, 1781, m. Oseas L. Williams, September 15, 1802.

Fanny, born June 28, 1783, m. David Otis, November 15, 1802.

Sally, born March 19, 1785, m. Abiel Bingham, September 21, 1804/5.

Rhoda, born September 2, 1787.

Rhoda (2nd), born April 12, 1789, m. Ruel Royce, November 25, —.

Orin, born July 29, 1791, m. Amaryllis Payson, October 14, 1821. Referred to as Reverend.

John, born August 18, 1793, m. Mary C. Bacon, September 23, 1819.

Amos, born July 19, 1795, m. Lydia L. Backus, December 11, 1816.

Henry, born December 3, 1797, m. Mary G. Sexton, December 31, 1818.

Harriot, born December 3, 1797, m. Edmund Harding Mar. 14, 1821.

Dyah, born August 21, 1799.

Anson, born December 19, 1803, m. Sally Robinson April 10, 1831, and married Hannah Peckham, or Peekham, June 2, 1833.

POND, TIMOTHY. Widow, Marina. (W. 16374. Certificate No. 3944; issued Aug. 22, 1839, act of July 7, 1838, at \$80.00 per annum, from March 4, 1836. New York Agency. Conn. Service. Private.)

Application for pension April 22, 1839. Age, seventy-three years. Residence at date of application, Arcadia, Wayne County, New York. Residence at date of enlistment, —.

Marina Pond declares that she is the widow of Timothy Pond, who was a Revolutionary soldier, served three years as a private in the continental army. Enlisted March 31, 1777, at the Parish of Northbury, now Plymouth, Litchfield County, Conn., where he then resided, served in Capt. David Smith's Company, Eighth Connecticut Regiment, Col. Elmer's Connecticut Troops. Was in the battles of Germantown and Monmouth, spent one winter at Valley Forge, Pa.

She was married to Timothy Pond, February 17, 1784 at Northbury, Conn., her name before said marriage was Marina Meigs or Meggs.

Timothy Pond died December 5, 1813 at Lewisville, St. Lawrence County, N. Y.

September 4, 1838 Barnabas Pond of Kirkland, Oneida County, N. Y., eighty-two years of age, declares that he is a brother of the late Timothy Pond, served with him during the Revolutionary war.

This deponent was married the same day that Timothy Pond married Marina Meggs.

William Cook of Pompey, Onondaga County, New York, declares that Timothy Pond and this deponent enlisted in the Continental Army, March 31, 1777, and served in Capt. David Smith's company, Eighth Connecticut Regiment under the command of Col. John Chandler "Parish of Northbury, town of Waterbury, Litchfield County, Conn." enlisted under Lieut. Nehemiah Rice.

There are no further family data on file. SLOCUM, JOHN. Widow, Sarah. (W. 22227. Certificate No. 861; issued May 17, 1837; act of July 4, 1836, at \$80.00 per annum, from March 4, 1831. Rhode Island Agency. Rhode Island Service. Private. Continental.)

Application for pension August 13, 1836. Age, eighty-two years. Residence at date of application, Providence, Rhode Island. Residence at date of enlistment, —.

Sarah Slocum declared that she was the widow of John Slocum, who entered the service of the United States January 10, 1780 (place not stated) served as a private in Col. Angell's Rhode Island Regiment, was detached from said regiment and placed in Gen. George Washington's Life Guard. At the battle of Springfield he received a musket ball wound in the knee which made it necessary to amputate his leg. On June 19, 1791 he was transferred to the Invalid Corps and served until after his marriage in 1783 on account of this disability resulting from the wound described, he was pensioned March 4, 1789.

Soldier died March 4, 1789.

Sarah Slocum was married to John Slocum, March 19, 1783 while he was a resident of Newport, R. I., and she was of Providence, R. I., her name before said marriage was Sarah or Sally Beard.

October 22, 1836 Richard Hopkins of Johnston, R. I., seventy-six years of age, declares that he was acquainted with John Slocum formerly of Providence, R. I., who was a soldier in Col. Angell's Rhode Island Regiment, Continental Troops. Enlisted in said regiment in 1777 for three years and January 10, 1780 for during the war.

There is no further family data on file.

SPRAGUE, JOHN. Widow Deliverance. (W. 27488. Certificate No. 2087; issued June 5, 1838, act of July 4, 1836, Section three, at \$33.33 per annum, from March 4, 1831. Rhode Island Agency. Rhode Island Service. Private.)

Application for pension June 12, 1837. Age, eighty-one years. Residence at date of application, Warwick, Kent County, R. I. Residence at date of enlistment, —.

Deliverance Sprague declares that she is the widow of John Sprague late of Green-

wich, Kent Co., R. I., who was a Revolutionary soldier. He lived in East Greenwich in 1775 and he enlisted for a tour of eight months, served in Col. Norman's regiment. Also served monthly tours before and after his marriage in the Rhode Island Militia.

She was married to John Sprague September 24, 1780 in East Greenwich. John Sprague died April 29, 1810.

June 12, 1837, Elizabeth Pearce of Warwick, R. I., aged seventy-four years declares that Deliverance Sprague is her sister in law.

June 12, 1837, Benjamin Carpenter of Warwick, R. I., aged seventy-seven years declares that he remembers seeing John Sprague in Gen. Sullivan's expedition and was detached to be a boat man to help carry the troops over Bristol Ferry, this was August 1778, he then belonged to Capt. Thomas Rice's company.

This is to certify that Mr. John Sprague, son of Mr. Rowland Sprague and Mrs. Deliverance Deane, daughter of Daniel Pearce both of East Greenwich, Kent Co., R. I. and Providence Plantations were lawfully married in Greenwich, September 24, 1780, by Elder John Gorton.

April 3, 1837, John Hopkins of West Greenwich, Kent Co., R. I., aged seventy-three years and almost seventy-four years declares that in 1779 he served a number of tours of a month each in the Rhode Island militia. In October or November 1780, he was drafted to go to Newport in Capt. Joseph Hopkins Company and was stationed at Newport, was well acquainted with John Sprague of East Greenwich who also served in the militia, etc.

January 1776, John Sprague served in Capt. Creary's or Capt. Gardner's militia company.

September 15, 1837, William Greene of Coventry, R. I., aged eighty-four years, December 1836, declares that John and William Sprague were brothers, of East Greenwich, R. I. and that John Sprague was in service with deponent at Boston, Roxbury and Prospect Hill in Col. Varnum's Regiment, Gen. Nathaniel Greene's Brigade.

May 1775, deponent served eight months in Capt. Colmon Johnson's company and John Sprague was in Capt. Gardner's com-

pany, was discharged, December 1775 or January 1776.

June 12, 1837, Nathan Miller of Warwick, R. I., aged eighty-five years declares that he served with John Sprague in October or November 1780, in a company of militia, etc.

There is no further family data on file.

WILLIAMS, NATHAN. (S. 7912. Certificate No. 33190; issued Dec. 10, 1833, act of June 7, 1832, at \$43.33 per annum, from March 4, 1831, ending April 20, 1838. Philadelphia, Pa., Agency. Vt. and Mass. Service. Private.)

Application for pension October 3, 1832. Age, born February 14, 1750, in Groton, Conn. Residence at date of application, Walton, Delaware County, New York. Residence at date of enlistment, New Guilford, Conn.

Moved from Groton, Conn., to New Guilford, Vt., with his parents while a child.

Entered the service 1775 immediately before the battle of Bunker Hill, served under Capt. Goodenough, or Lieut. Ithaman Goodenough, for eight months, was discharged, returned home, moved to Colrain, Mass., where he enlisted under Capt. Levi Goodenough, brother of his former Captain, in Col. Samuel Herrick's Regiment of Green Mt. Rangers. While on a visit to his native place he enlisted at Old Boston for the defense of Forts Griswold and Groton, served three months, then hired a substitute, no name given, and returned home. Near the close of the war was drafted in Colebrook, Conn., served six or seven weeks, was then discharged.

Nathan Williams, Jr., states that his father, Nathan Williams, was drafted for three months while a resident of Colebrook, Conn., and served in the same company with Aaron Simons, a pensioner. He was in the battle of Bunker Hill, taking of Lake George, etc., also resided in Guilford, Vt., and was at the taking of Burgoyne.

Nathan Williams died April 20, 1838, left no widow but five surviving children:

Nathan, Jr.; Amos; Anna, married to Lewis Williams; Catherine, married to Elijah Bradley; Rachel, married to Enos Molbrey.

There is no further family data on file.

WOODWORTH, JOSEPH. Widow, Wayty, (W. 6584. Certificate No. 3153; issued Sept. 30, 1818, act of Mar. 18, 1818, at \$8.00 per month, from April 25, 1818. New York Agency. Connecticut Cont. Service. Private.)

Application for pension April 25, 1818. Age, sixty years. Residence at date of application, Smithfield, Madison County, New York. Residence at date of enlistment, —.

Joseph Woodworth entered the U. S. Service January, 1776, at Lebanon, Conn., served as private under following officers for a term of one year: Captains Thomas Dyer and Daniel Tilden, Col. John Durkee's Connecticut Regiment. He was in the battle of Trenton, taking of the Hessians and the battle of Harlem.

Soldier died May 21, 1841, at Conewago, Cattaraugus County, New York.

September 19, 1818, Samuel Tyler of Marcellus, Onondaga County, New York, aged fifty-nine years, declares that he served with Joseph Woodworth in 1776 in the Continental Army, Capt. Thomas Dyer and Tilden's companies, Col. John Durkee's regiment. They were in the battle of Trenton, etc.

September 14, 1818, Daniel Tilden of Warren, Herkimer County, New York, aged seventy-four years, declares that in 1776 he served as a Lieutenant and Adjutant in the 20th Regiment of the Continental Army commanded by Col. John Durkee, and in a company under Capt. Thomas Dyer until September 15, when I was promoted to a Captaincy and served as such until the regiment was discharged January, 1777. "I enlisted Joseph Woodworth as a private soldier in said company, in which he served until January, 1777, when he was regularly discharged, and I am positive he was in my platoon in the battle of Trenton."

June 20, 1820, Joseph Woodworth, aged sixty-two years, resident of Madison County, New York. This family numbers nine. Children, Hilan, aged sixteen; Polly, fourteen; Jefferson, thirteen; Madison, eleven; Emeline, nine, and Caroline nine, twins; Joseph, seven; and Diana, aged two years.

Joseph Woodworth died May 21, 1841.



National Society Children of the American Revolution

(Organized April 5, 1895)

Founder, MRS. DANIEL LOTHROP (Deceased)

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(Address all Officers in care of Memorial Continental Hall)

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A State Director has charge of the work in each State

Total membership of Society, around 10,000

Total number of Societies 497

Latest National Number 42,680

Book Review

A Continent Lost—A Civilization Won, by J. P. Kinney. Johns Hopkins Press, \$4.00.

The promotion of a better understanding, and by it, harmony, between the white and the Indian population of the United States forms one section of the Indian policy of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. (This is accomplished in part by acquainting the public with the difficulties of administration encountered by Indian Service officials as well as with the generally fine character of this body of administrators and social workers whose value is too little known by the rank and file of white citizens.)

"A Continent Lost—A Civilization Won" by J. P. Kinney accordingly is recommended by the Indian Department of the D. A. R. as an exceedingly fine medium for the promotion of an understanding of present day Indian problems, which are based mainly on land policies of the past and present, and on the administration of these shifting policies.

The keynote of the book is struck in the preface when Mr. Kinney writes that "A full understanding of the conditions that have confronted public officials engaged in the administration of Indian Affairs would materially soften the harshness of the criticism to which both the legislative and executive branches of the Government have been subjected." The book traces the development of Indian land policies from Colonial times to the present, and shows the steady decline in the well-being of the Indians as a result of those policies, shaped though they were by the sincere efforts of public officials to advance the condition of the Indian race. The course of events described in the first seven chapters shows unmistakably how these well-intentioned theories failed when put into practise. There is in Chapter 2 an account of the removal of the Indians from their eastern homes to new homes farther west—and again farther west. Chapters 3, 4, 5 and 6 trace the growth of the allotment system, documented with many quotations from

Reports of Indian Commissioners who commented therein on the theory of the allotment system, the results expected and the results actually achieved—namely, the loss to the Indians of a very large portion of their lands. Chapter 7 deals with the development of the natural resources of Indian reservations. Chapter 8 reviews the past, present and future of Indian administration.

The book is written in a very sane and unbiased manner, showing a fine understanding of the almost insurmountable difficulties of adjustment still unsolved in part, by both the whites and Indians due to racial differences and to the unstable policies of the Government. Mr. Kinney has served in the Indian Bureau for 25 years, Forestry Department, and is well qualified to write on this subject, not only from practical experience with the subject discussed in this book, but also by specialized education. Other of his books on forestry are used as college text books. His ability is highly respected both in the Indian Service and on the outside.

In thinking of the past and its relation to the future of the Indian people, Mr. Kinney brings up a point that perhaps has not been sufficiently considered. Wrongs were suffered by both Indians and whites. When the balance sheets have been prepared "it would be well to forget the items and balances and to start again with a 'clean sheet' . . . Nothing can be more destructive of good-will between the races or more inimical to the advancement of which the Indian is capable than the immoderate accentuation of the idea that the United States Government is under special obligation to all citizens who have Indian blood as a distinct class because of real or fancied injustices to their ancestors. 'Let the dead bury their dead', and let us move on together in hopeful and trustful brotherhood to future accomplishments as citizens of the magnificent Republic to which we all owe allegiance."

MRS. RICHARD CODMAN,
National Vice Chairman.

Yorktown

MRS. JULIAN GIFFORD GOODHUE

Historian General

THE word "Yorktown" is vital with significance to every American and, indeed, to the entire world. On October 19, 1781, at this tiny village in Virginia, there was enacted a scene which promised to mankind the liberty and self-representation so dear to the human heart. The epochal blow then struck terminated not only the strife between England and her American colonies, but the conflict between principles held by English-speaking people. It expressed the growth of the germ of independence planted at Jamestown 173 years before. Into the fabric of that day's events were woven the mind and genius of Washington, the prophetic daring of Patrick Henry, the creative intellect of Jefferson, the experience in government gradually accrued by the respective colonies, and the unifying purpose of the Committees of Correspondence, which drew together the best thought and vision of remotely separated groups.

The effort of the leaders of the American colonies to investigate and understand the bases of natural human rights and upon these to forward their cause, found its first great reward at Yorktown. They acknowledged their reliance upon something higher and greater than their own power, sensing those inherent spiritual rights which they recognized as man's inalienable possession. During the long conflict the colonists had chosen to face death in their pursuit of these rights. Yorktown spells in illuminated letters the end of American dependence upon a sovereign nation. There are few days in our calendar of historic events that can compare in significance with this one.

It is right and just that we should remember and gratefully acknowledge the great help received from the French during the strategic siege of Yorktown. Without the timely protection of the French fleet under Comte de Grasse and the military leadership of LaFayette and Rochambeau, it is impossible to envision the victory at Yorktown. Let us briefly recall the situation leading to that eventful day. No com-

mander-in-chief ever faced a more difficult or discouraging problem than had been that of Washington. The American continental army knew practically nothing of discipline and the short time enlistments tremendously increased the obstacles preventing the consistent and regular training necessary for a reliable and efficient force.

Washington never knew more than a few weeks ahead what the strength of his force would be at any given time and with these tattered, undernourished, individualistic frontiersmen, illy equipped with ammunition and supplies, he had to confront a trained, experienced, well equipped and provisioned opponent. The condition of Washington's army is explained by the inability of the Continental Congress to grasp the situation with virile hands or to levy upon the colonies the necessary tax to carry on the war. The colonies were not yet formed into a nation and there was no law by which such a tax could be levied. The Continental Congress represented a group of delegates from the respective colonies meeting in a joint effort to pool their common interests. Its only manner of securing the necessary revenue was to notify each colony of the amount expected from it as its portion and then request, not demand, that it be forthcoming.

In everything but enthusiasm for their cause, the English had the whip hand. In addition to the finely equipped and conditioned army, they had the advantage of the ability to transport their troops by water, which was much easier than moving them by land and, too, they could embark and disembark them where they wished. With this ability to move off from the seacoast at any point they chose, they had an ever ready line of retreat. When it seemed to their advantage, they would depart, refit themselves elsewhere and return perhaps to the same point, possibly to another to their better advantage, always newly strengthened for an offensive.

On the other hand, lacking strength and

advantages equal to those of his opponent, for the entire duration of the war, Washington could only wait for a moment of weakness on the part of his enemies and instantly take advantage of it. The defeat of Burgoyne at Saratoga was the result of such a situation. In the fall and winter of 1780, Cornwallis headed toward the north, weakened by the battles of King's Mountain and Cowpens, and having been routed by Green in April, 1781. Deciding to embrace an invasion of Virginia as his best choice, he advanced upon Petersburg and confidently swept on to Charlottesville. Cornwallis' commander-in-chief, Sir Henry Clinton, had suggested Yorktown as a possible base and, harried by LaFayette's small army, Cornwallis moved into this tiny village at the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay.

Meanwhile, having secured the cooperation of the great French fleet, Washington and Rochambeau, in conference, recognized two alternatives: to move on Cornwallis at Yorktown, or on Clinton at New York City. On August 14th the allied armies, American and French, were set in motion towards Chesapeake Bay and Yorktown. Clinton, at New York, was completely deceived by detachments of the Colonials which had been sent in his direction and Washington's army swept on to the Virginia Peninsula and to victory. Washington was ending the Revolutionary War in his own beloved state.

LaFayette had been ordered to interpose his men between Cornwallis and the possibility of his retreat into the Carolinas, while Anthony Wayne held a place on the James River at a not distant point to prevent a retreat of the enemy to the west. General Nelson and his troops were stationed at Yorktown in direct contact with the enemy. Thus was Cornwallis hemmed in on all sides by land, leaving as his only possible escape, the York River over which he confidently believed the English fleet, under Admiral Graves, held guard.

De Grasse, sighting a number of the English ships, decided to meet them in combat on the open sea, while at the same time the English scouting frigates caught sight of the French fleet in Hampton Roads and recognized its superiority in strength. The English had the advantage of possessing

copper-bottomed ships of the line which had not yet been adopted by the French. A sea battle raged for nearly five hours, several English ships leaking badly and the fleet suffering serious damage, while the French incurred only minor losses. The English loss in killed and wounded was about three hundred, the French about half that number.

Deciding to return his fleet to New York for essential repairs, Admiral Graves left the control of the sea to the French, whereupon de Grasse immediately anchored his fleet in the mouth of the York River, thereby creating a complete blockade. With desperation Cornwallis awaited the arrival of Clinton and his fleet of twenty-five English ships, but, alas, five days before this expected reinforcement he was obliged to surrender to Washington.

An interesting personal and official incident is related of that surrender. It is reported that Cornwallis feigned illness at the hour appointed and designated an inferior officer to surrender his sword to the American Commander-in-Chief. With a fine sense of propriety, General Washington, learning of this decision, appointed one of his own officers to receive it in his name.

Two days before the act of surrender, General Washington invited Comte de Grasse to share his victory, saying: "I should be anxious to have the honor of Your Excellency's participation in the treaty. I need not add how happy it will make me to welcome Your Excellency in the name of America on this shore, and embrace you upon an occasion so advantageous to the common cause and on which it is so much indebted to you." In this act it is apparent that the surrender was forecast to a certainty.

It is a matter of historical record that Thomas Nelson, Jr., a distinguished Virginian living in that fine old mansion called Nelson House, which is so greatly admired today, proved the depth of his loyalty to the American cause in a very personal way. Nelson was in command of the Virginia militia which constituted over one-third of the American contingency at Yorktown and upon being asked by General Washington for his opinion as to the best place to train the cannon, he replied that Cornwallis had

undoubtedly chosen the house upon the hill (his own) for his headquarters, it being the largest house in the town. He advised that this house be made the point of attack rather than to have it harbor the enemies of his country.

Yorktown is a projected vision of Magna Charta, the end of a struggle for those rights first demanded by English-speaking people at Runnymede. The victory at Yorktown was not only a victory for Americans, but for mankind. For the first time Americans were free to build an American nation. It is interesting that Yorktown represents one of the great conflicts in which the forces of both land and sea acted in unison. No American should forget the significance of this day and with that memory should be implanted the truth that "The past is incomplete unless the present sustains it."

As a part of the Sesqui-Centennial observance of the surrender which closed the Revolutionary War, on October 19, 1931, the Government arranged for a truly magnificent celebration, reenacting in pageantry as nearly as possible the events of that memorable day. Descendants of some of the distinguished participants of "the siege" were guests of honor and the French nation joined the United States in projecting into the scene a part of its naval and military forces. A significant contribution to the program was the dedication by the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution of two bronze markers, one carrying the names of 103 Americans who had lost their lives in that final engagement, and the other one the names of 132 French soldiers who had fallen in this final conflict.

To Mrs. James Morris of Minneapolis, late Vice-President General of the Society, belongs a debt of gratitude for her indefatigable research work in ascertaining the correct names to be used on these tablets and in drawing the attention of the Society to the exceptional significance of Yorktown.

These two markers flank either side of the main path leading up to the beautiful Yorktown Monument, one of the loveliest shafts in the world. Surmounting it there stands eternally the classic figure of a woman, "Liberty," with outstretched arms of tender and brooding motherhood over these men, remote in birth but one in valor and sacrifice.

The invitation of the National Park Service of the Government to sponsor and furnish the room in Moore House, Yorktown, where the terms of the surrender were drawn up, is one of the great opportunities of our National Society. We cannot mark the spot where the actual surrender took place because that is not definitely known, but the room which housed the composing of the great document of capitulation is redolent of that significant event and its overwhelming prophecy.

The Society, through its History Department, is engaged in finding appropriate authentic eighteenth century pieces of furniture for the restoring of the "Surrender Room" to the period of its greatest day. When completed, this spot will become an American shrine, beautiful to look upon and full of stirring and reverent significance.

No celebration of the surrender of Yorktown could be complete without pausing to pay tribute to the consecrated labors of the late Mrs. James T. Morris of Minnesota, Honorary Vice-President General, N. S. D. A. R., which saved from desecration and preserved for posterity the site of the siege which ended in the surrender of Lord Cornwallis and establishment of American independence. When authorized by a vote of the Continental Congress, Mrs. Morris enlisted the aid of Hon. Walter S. Newton and Hon. Frank B. Kellogg, respectively Representative and Senator from Minnesota, and the United States Congress authorized appointment of a commission to investigate the feasibility of establishing a National Park at the site of Yorktown battlefield. Mrs. Morris was one of the three members. Legislation was subsequently passed for the purchase and in 1931, upon observance of the Sesquicentennial of the Surrender of Yorktown, the D. A. R. placed two bronze markers at the foot of the Yorktown Monument, one bearing the names of the Americans and one the names of the French soldiers who died in the Yorktown campaign. The following year the National Society presented to the French Republic a replica of the tablet bearing the names of the gallant Frenchmen.

National Defense

REAR ADMIRAL WILLIAM SATTERLEE PYE

THERE are no men in the United States who know as well as do the senior officers of the Army and Navy the tremendous cost of life and treasure that the conduct of modern war entails. No group of men realizes more deeply the importance of the United States not becoming involved in the next great war. No group, not even the most pacifistic, is more desirous of preserving peace for these United States.

The ultimate objective of honest pacifists is the maintenance of peace. Fortunately, in the United States, the so-called "militaristic group" has the same objective. The great difference of opinion between honest pacifists and the "militaristic group" lies in the methods by which each group proposes to accomplish the objective.

A sincere advocacy of large appropriations to provide an adequate army and navy for our national defense frequently attaches to one, the appellation militarist. Appropriations in recent years have reached unprecedented totals almost as much in fact as the population of this great nation spends annually for cigars and cigarettes. Surely national defense is worth as much!

I have used the term *honest pacifists*. By this term I mean those persons who are honestly afraid of the emotionalism of our people and are convinced that the availability of armed forces leads to their use without due consideration of the ultimate results. These persons are convinced that the way to reduce the chances of war is to be inadequately prepared, thus causing our nation to hesitate to declare war. I do not include in this type those vociferous professional self-proclaimed pacifists, many of whom are in fact enemies of the United States, who working hand-in-hand with unsuspecting honest pacifists, are doing their utmost to weaken the military and naval power of this nation by disloyal and subversive activities and propaganda. This latter type I call *dishonest pacifists*, for while they call loudly for reduction in our national defense in the name of peace, they are motivated only by a desire to make our

instruments of national defense impotent in order that they may eventually destroy the present form of government in this great democracy.

The honest pacifist is usually an impractical idealist who has failed to realize that there are horrors of peace more poignant than horrors of war; who, further, has failed to realize that the increasing number of people in the world is rapidly leading the populations of many nations towards such horrors of peace. Horrors of peace which will be so terrible that the horrors of war will be accepted in the hope of obtaining relief from such conditions of peace.

What, you may ask, are the horrors of peace to which I have referred. They are humiliation, degradation and starvation; and may I point out that all of these terms are relative. A proud strong nation will not complacently accept a degree of national humiliation that may be imposed upon a small weak nation. Nations accustomed to a high standard of living will not be degraded as a result of foreign economic competition without seeking to remove such competition; no nation which is proud of its history, its race, and its religion is going to accept starvation and eventual extinction without fighting to extend its areas and resources to better meet the needs of its expanding population. Does any one believe that the people of the United States could be forced by foreign economic competition to live on the present Chinese standard without fighting in an attempt to better their condition?

Today, even in these United States where the standards of living of the laboring classes are superior to those of laborers in any other nation of the world, we are beset with strikes. "Soak the rich" and "Down with monopoly" are favorite slogans. Can there be any one so blind as to fail to see that this spirit of dissatisfaction exists throughout the world, and that in the family of nations, the United States is among the rich and monopolistic?

In the United States a feeling of dissatis-

faction with the conditions of peace, leads to labor wars rather than to international wars because our people do not as yet place the blame for their dissatisfaction upon any foreign nation. Just let us imagine for a moment that a majority of the people of the United States was convinced that Canada was to blame for the unsatisfactory condition in the United States, or that taking a slice of Mexico would materially improve the living conditions of our people. Would this nation be pacifistic then? History proves that it would not. Canada's or Mexico's only protection in such a situation would be armed force so great that our fears of the horrors of war with such nation would be greater than our fears of present and future horrors of peace.

After each great war there exists, especially among the populations of the recent belligerent nations, a feeling of revulsion against war and its horrors, but as a new generation arises the horrors of war become only dim recollections and finally are forgotten, blotted out by the anxieties of everyday life. But in such nations as have been recently defeated in war, the national humiliation of such defeat is not forgotten, and a desire for revenge adds fuel to the flames of discontent.

When by a large portion of the people of any nation the anxieties of every-day life or the fears for their future welfare become so great as by them to be considered unbearable, the horrors of peace appear to be greater than the horrors of war and relief is sought by force; by revolution if in their opinion the government of the nation is to blame for their condition, or by international war if they are convinced that by fighting some other nation relief may be obtained.

Satisfied peoples desire neither revolution nor war. Revolutions are instigated by dissatisfied groups within a nation. In modern times wars are *initiated* only by nations whose people are dissatisfied and have been led to believe that the cause of their dissatisfaction may be removed by the defeat in war of some one or more nations. As a corollary of this idea it may be well to point out that a nation whose people is relatively satisfied is usually the objective of attack by a nation whose people is dissatisfied, and that the military advantage lies

with that nation which by instigating the war determines the time, place, and nature of the initial operations.

The world today comprises two general classes of nations; namely, satisfied nations and dissatisfied nations. The former class is composed of two groups. One group consists of nations such as Great Britain, the United States and to a less degree, France, which nations by virtue of the heroism and pioneer spirit of their past generations gained control over vast empires—empires within whose respective boundaries expanding populations have found adequate sustenance, and raw materials and energy resources sufficient to provide profitable employment for such populations. The second group of satisfied nations comprises nations such as Switzerland, Norway, Sweden and Denmark which, realizing the impossibility of becoming great world powers have accepted their fate philosophically and consciously or unconsciously, I know not which, by birth control and emigration have reduced the rate of expansion of their respective populations to that which can be accommodated by the natural expansion of their industries.

It is within these two groups of satisfied nations that the seeds of pacifism have fallen on fertile ground. Among the populations of these nations satisfaction with the conditions of peace is relatively high; they are satisfied with the status quo. "Why," they ask, "should anyone desire to change such a satisfactory condition by war?"

It is easy enough to preach "don't steal" when one is not hungry; it is easy to say "don't covet" when one is satisfied. It is easy to propose that all nations agree to the geographical status quo when one's nation has as much or more land and resources than are required for its present needs. To contend that nations will be guided by such idealistic doctrine is either pure hypocrisy or the result of wishful thinking, or of illogical reasoning by men who are blind to, or ignorant of, human nature and crowd psychology.

The second class of nations, dissatisfied nations, comprises those such as Germany, Italy and Japan, which by reason of territorial limitations or scarcity of raw materials and energy resources, are now or soon will be unable to provide satisfactory sus-

tenance or employment for their rapidly expanding populations.

It is within this class of nations that pacifism dare not raise its head. It is within nations of this class that expanding populations are bringing about horrors of peace which, at least to the younger generation, are more real and dreadful than the horrors of war as known to them through dim recollection and old folk's tales. It is within such nations that the seeds of war germinate; seeds which are carefully nurtured by intensely nationalistic, powerful, farsighted leaders.

Under such leaders these nations have seized or are preparing to seize vast areas into which they may pour their surplus populations or from which to appropriate to their own use the raw materials or energy resources so necessary to the expansion of their industries, or, perchance, to gain control over well populated areas with a view to suppressing economic competition and thus provide greater trade outlets for their expanding industries.

Let not the United States, Great Britain and France, who have fared well in the acquisition of this world's goods, point the finger of scorn at those nations who arriving late in the family of nations have found most of the family wealth divided among their older sisters. Let us rather sincerely consider whether or not the necessities of the dissatisfied nations can be filled, and if so, at what cost.

Unless I have failed to make myself clear it should be apparent that in my opinion there is in our world of today only one reason why a nation will initiate a war, namely, that the dissatisfaction of the population with the conditions of peace is such as to warrant an attempt to relieve these unsatisfactory conditions by a successful war; and further that such unsatisfactory conditions generally arise from two primary causes; namely, first, the unequal distribution in and on the earth of raw materials and energy resources, and second, over-population.

It will be readily seen that these two primary causes are complementary and may be expressed in one sentence, thus: National population in excess of that which can be maintained by the nation's industries and resources on what, to such population, is

considered a satisfactory standard of living. For purposes of discussion, however, I prefer to consider as first stated, that there are two primary causes of national dissatisfaction of such a degree as to become a cause of war.

If my contention be correct there are but two methods by which the world can approach toward universal peace:

First, the voluntary division of national areas and resources according to present and prospective populations, and

Second, the voluntary limitation of each nation's population to that commensurate with its present area and prospective resources.

Let us consider first the possibility of all nations agreeing voluntarily to a division of areas and resources according to present and prospective populations.

Since the days of the Ark the population of the world has been expanding at an ever increasing rate. For many, many centuries the world absorbed this increasing population without undue crowding, new lands being occupied at a rate equal to the demand. Alas! today, most of the arable land is fully settled or belongs to nations which are endeavoring to hold such land to meet the future needs of their own expanding populations.

When we consider the futility of the League of Nations, the valuelessness of treaties when the life of a nation is at stake, and the inability of even a few nations to agree to a Naval Limitation Treaty, how can any practical-minded man believe that there could be an international agreement upon the division of national areas and resources? Can you believe that the United States would agree to cede California, Oregon and Washington State to Japan, or Florida and Alabama to Italy, or Pennsylvania to Germany? I venture to say that there is not a man today who believes that it would be practical to divide national areas and resources in order to promote greater contentment among the populations of the dissatisfied nations.

Even if such a solution were practical the relief afforded would be but temporary. Those nations having the highest birth rate would soon again be demanding a further readjustment, until finally all nations would be dissatisfied and the most prolific

nations would exterminate the others by war.

Such solution of the problem being impractical, we see that universal and lasting peace, if it can be attained at all, can be attained only by the voluntary limitation of population by each nation to that commensurate with its area and prospective resources. What is the chance of such an agreement?

Until human nature changes more than it has in the past 2000 years, pride of race and national pride will prevent the universal acceptance of such limitation of populations. Such limitation by any one nation alone will subject it to the danger of defeat in war by some nation which has not limited its population. Such limitation by one race alone will result eventually in its extinction.

The white race in many of its branches, sensing the danger of over population, has voluntarily reduced its increase in population, with the result that the percentage of the white race to the world's population is decreasing. What of the future of the white race? What of the future of the United States?

Manifestly we of the white race must decide whether or not our race is worth perpetuating. We of the United States must decide what sacrifices we are willing to make that this nation may continue to exist. These decisions can not be postponed much longer for they constitute the fundamentals of our future national policy. Shall we boldly, bravely accept the responsibility for perpetuating the white race, and for continuing the existence of the United States of America, or shall we, because of our fears of the horrors of war, pusillanimously cry for quarter and leave the earth to more vigorous nations, and more valorous races?

Over two thousand years ago the Greeks by their heroic defense at Thermopolae and their victory in the sea battle of Actium turned back the Persian hordes and saved for the white race a precious heritage of art and culture. Did the Greeks do wrong in defending their homes, their families, and their civilization? Would it have been more moral to have cravenly yielded and accepted a life of slavery?

Again, less than four hundred years ago, Europe was saved from Moslem domination

by allied nations of the white race. Did those who died at the hands of the infidels do wrong in fighting to preserve their race? My answer is no. But it is surprising how many people of the white race, particularly in the United States, spend most of their time and energy in an endeavor to reduce our national defenses to a point where our national existence and the preeminence of the white race would be seriously threatened.

Less than two hundred years ago our forebears were neither too proud nor too afraid to fight to make this a free nation. Did not they reach the conclusion that the horrors of peace were greater than the horrors of war? Is the heritage they left us worth leaving to our posterity, or shall we who now enjoy the benefits of such heritage, through miserliness or fear of battle, unworthily yield it to a more virile race? Which do we and future Americans prefer to be, freemen, prepared and unafraid to defend our heritage, or slaves?

Strange as it may seem, it is within the satisfied nations that there is a conscious attempt to limit populations. In spite of the fact that limitation of populations is the only apparent way of preventing future wars we see the dissatisfied nations striving by all possible means to increase their respective populations. "Why?" you ask. Because they need man power for prospective wars.

Such action on the part of these nations definitely proves that they have no intention of relieving dissatisfaction among their peoples by reducing their populations to those commensurate with their resources, and this attitude constitutes an open warning to the satisfied nations to prepare for war.

Looking into the future I see no evidence that dissatisfied nations intend to limit their populations to those commensurate with their areas and resources, nor do I see any evidence that satisfied nations are willing, at the ultimate cost of national existence and extinction of their race, to cede portions of their areas and resources to meet but temporarily the needs of the populations of the dissatisfied nations. In my opinion, therefore:

Future wars are inevitable and the nations most apt to be attacked are those satis-

fied nations which fail to maintain an adequate national defense.

I am quite certain that most of you will agree with the opinion just expressed, but I am equally sure that there will be among you a great difference of opinion as to the extent to which, to be considered adequate, our Army and Navy should be developed and maintained in a state of readiness for war. It is, therefore, fitting that we here consider some points which must be considered in arriving at a decision as to what constitutes adequate national defense.

The Army and Navy are maintained to assist in securing for our people the objectives of the Constitution of the United States as stated in its preamble, ". . . to provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and posterity. . . ."

I ask you to note that this preamble specifically provides for securing the blessings of liberty to posterity.

In the attainment of the objectives stated in the Preamble to the Constitution, the Army and Navy, under command of the President of the United States, have a common mission which may be stated thus—conjointly and in cooperation to defend the territory of the United States against all enemies foreign and domestic, and to protect and promote the interests and policies of the United States in peace and war.

Before there can be uniformity of opinion as to the extent to which, to be considered adequate, our Army and Navy should be developed and maintained in a state of readiness for war, it is necessary to arrive at a common understanding of several words in the above stated mission. These words are *defend*, *territory*, *interests*, and *policies*.

Let us consider the word *defend*.

To defend means to secure against attack. In war such defense may be accomplished by seeking out and defeating the enemy or by successfully beating off an attack initiated by the enemy. I desire to point out to you that while territory can, though inefficiently, be defended by beating off attacks, no nation can thus protect its interests and policies. Interests and policies must be protected where such interests lie or where such policies are challenged.

Many of our citizens advocate military

and naval forces adequate only to prevent invasion of the continental United States. Should we consider such protection against invasion as adequate defense?

Such a limited interpretation of the word defend would result in the loss of our possessions, the destruction of our foreign interests, and the vitiation of our foreign policies. During war our foreign sea-borne trade would be suppressed and the financial and political nerve centers of our nation bombed and gassed by aircraft launched at sea from enemy aircraft carriers. Our agriculture and industries would languish and soon our people would demand that the Army and Navy take offensive action against the enemy no matter how illy prepared they might be. Let us not forget "Bull Run."

Citizens of the United States who advocate such a limited form of defense have forgotten United States history and have neglected to consider American psychology. Did the United States go to war in 1812, 1846, 1898, or 1917 to prevent invasion? We did not. In each of these cases the motive was the protection of our interests and policies; and let us not forget that so far as within our power in 1812, and in the other three wars we carried the war to enemy territory.

Who can say that American psychology has changed to such an extent that we will never again go to war to defend our interests and policies?

The type of defense most suited to American psychology is an effective offense. Such type of defense requires superior military and naval forces prepared for immediate operation; but it should be kept in mind that if we possess such forces no dissatisfied nation will dare to attack us.

Now let us consider the word *territory*.

Do we mean by United States territory only the continental United States or does such term include so long as we are in possession of them, the Panama Canal Zone, the Philippines, Guam, American Samoa, the Hawaiian Islands, Alaska, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands?

It is clear from much that appears in our newspapers and periodicals that many of our citizens do not desire to provide sufficient military and naval power to insure the defense of these outlying possessions. If

we are unwilling to provide for their defense we should quickly dispose of them during peace, for to have them taken from us by any other nation would cause such national humiliation that most Americans would be willing to go to war to relieve such feeling. Until such time as we haul down our flag from these possessions they are entitled to the same protection as are the forty-eight states.

How then may they be defended? Certainly we cannot afford to maintain in each of these possessions fixed defenses, local aviation and troops sufficient to prevent invasion; but we can by the maintenance of adequate mobile military and naval forces impress upon all nations that an attempt to seize any United States territory will bring to its people such horrors of war that no nation will be willing to pay the price.

The next word to be considered is *interests*.

Among the interests of the United States which our armed forces are to protect and promote are the prestige of the United States, the rights accorded to nations by International Law including the rights of a neutral nation during war, the rights of our citizens to engage in foreign trade under conditions granted to most favored nations, and the rights of American shipping to enter for purposes of trade all foreign ports open to commerce.

By the words *protect and support* as used above, there is no intention to convey the idea that in each case where our interests are threatened we should resort to war, but we should be prepared to exert force to protect our essential interests, to the point of war if necessary.

The world has entered an era of armed peace which as in the past will sooner or later end in another great war. In the minds of most Americans today, the most important interest is the maintenance of our neutrality during such a war. The various methods by which to maintain our neutrality have been discussed almost daily in our newspapers. Page after page of the Congressional Record is filled with discussion as to the most desirable wording of the neutrality bill, yet seldom, if ever, does one see reference to the conclusions of two of our most famous Presidents on the subject of the maintenance of neutrality—Presi-

dents who by practical experience arrived at the same conclusion.

I quote a statement made by President Washington as a result of his experience in attempting to maintain the neutrality of the United States during the Napoleonic Wars and the depredations of the Barbary Pirates.

"The most sincere neutrality is not a sufficient guard against the depredations of nations at war. To secure respect to a neutral flag requires a naval force, organized and ready to vindicate it from insult and aggression. This may even prevent the necessity of going to war . . ."

But perhaps many of you are thinking that President Washington lived a long time ago and conditions have changed since then. Let us turn to President Wilson.

Until the latter part of 1915, during more than a year of the World War, in spite of the buffeting our neutrality was receiving from Germany on the one side and the Allies on the other, President Wilson held to his belief that moral suasion, unaccompanied by threat of the use of force, was the surest way to maintain our neutral rights and avoid war.

By November, 1915, however, he was converted to the belief that at least a threat of the use of force was essential to cause either of the belligerents to pay any attention to our neutrality. At this time he informed the public of his change in view, and urged an increase in our armed forces "not for attack in any quarter . . . but merely to make sure our own security."

The tragedy of President Wilson's change of opinion is that it came too late and few vessels, if any, of the great naval armada Congress appropriated for in 1916, were completed in time to take part in the war. Had the United States been prepared for war the German Government would never have initiated the unrestricted submarine campaign which caused us to enter the war. This conclusion is amply proven by German records and memoirs which have become available for study since the war.

We now have on the statute books a bill designed to assist us in maintaining our neutrality. What its effect will be in time of war is open to question. Few people seem to realize that a somewhat similar attempt in 1808, the Jeffersonian Embargo, brought this nation to the brink of ruin.

There is danger that this present law in the event of a major European war will bring about horrors of peace hardly less severe than the horrors of war. If isolation is to be our policy let us keep in mind what someone has so aptly said, "Only the strong can demand the privilege of isolation."

What of our commercial interests?

Increases in population are forcing industrial expansion in nearly every nation, and agricultural expansion in some nations which are capable of producing crops for export at costs below which such agricultural products can be produced in the United States.

Let us not forget that the past prosperity of the United States was based upon foreign trade, and that failure to protect and support our commercial interests will cause the loss of much of such foreign trade.

Let us think back to 1933. Unless we desire to make permanent a condition such as we then experienced we must support and protect our commercial interests abroad, and such support can only be effective when backed up by powerful military and naval forces.

In connection with these commercial interests may I digress just a moment to remind you that the American Merchant Marine is in an appalling state of disorganization and decay. Millions of dollars annually are going to foreign shipping for freight and passenger service which should be paid to American shipping; millions more are being spent abroad to construct vessels which should be spent in the United States to construct American vessels.

There were days in the long ago when the shipping charges earned by American vessels was one of the nation's principal sources of revenue; days when the clipper ships carried Old Glory to every world port. Today, alas, a large percentage of the merchant vessels under United States registry are rotting in back channels awaiting the auctioneer's hammer to be sold for junk; while those vessels capable of operation carry on a precarious existence at the mercy of alien-led strikers. Let us not forget that the history of the world for over 4000 years proves definitely that maritime power is a necessity for continued national prosperity, and that neglect of seapower is

one of the first signs of impending national decline.

There remains to be considered the interpretation of the word *policies*.

The United States has a few definitely expressed national foreign policies such as the Monroe Doctrine, Asiatic Exclusion and the Open Door; there are others less definite such as No Entangling Alliances and Neutrality. But neither you nor I, nor anyone else can say which, if any, of these policies the United States would fight a major war to defend.

Neither the formulation of such national policies, nor the determination as to which policies are to be defended, if necessary by war, are functions of the War and Navy Departments. The War and Navy Departments do recommend to Congress the appropriation of such sums as appear from their points of view to be necessary to maintain the existing forces and to provide a reasonable annual development. Congress determines the amount to be appropriated and to a large extent allocates sums to specific projects.

In such recommendations the War and Navy Departments must take into account the changing world situation, military and naval as well as political. They must take account of the time essential to build up effective forces. It is usually nearly five years from the time a battleship is appropriated for until it is in the fleet as an efficient fighting unit. These departments cannot forget that at times our policies have changed almost over night and that due to the emotional nature of our people they demand immediate action when once aroused to a definite decision. No one in a position of responsibility in the War or Navy Departments should ever forget that in November, 1916, the United States reelected President Wilson because he kept us out of war, and in April, 1917, illy prepared as we were, we declared war on Germany.

God help this country if alone we again enter war with a major power in such a state of unpreparedness.

It is my belief that most, if not all, of our definite national policies are of such importance that the United States should develop and maintain in a suitable state of readiness for war such military and naval strength as will prevent any foreign nations challeng-

ing such policies by threat of war. Let us not repeat our former error of waiting until war is declared to prepare for it. Such practice is much more costly than the prevention of war by adequate preparedness.

With these ideas in mind perhaps there will be a better picture of the nature of national defense as it appears to those who will be the first to be sacrificed in the attainment of the mission of the armed forces. Willingly will such sacrifice be made if by such action we may be the means of saving our country and our race. There are other factors which have a bearing on the strength of the military and naval forces and which should be considered in a discussion of adequate national defense.

Modern warfare is a conflict between nations in arms. All forces of the nation must be quickly and effectively employed in order to bring about victory before our own nation is exhausted.

The armed forces of a nation constitute but one type of force employed in modern warfare; other forces are economic, and psychologic. These forces must be developed and used in cooperation if victory is to be attained at the minimum cost.

Comparisons of such forces of our own nation with similar forces of possible enemy nations, together with a study of the political and strategical situations, are the bases upon which the War and Navy Departments prepare their recommendations as to the military and naval strength which should be provided for our national defense.

These present recommendations are in general, about as follows:

A land force about equal to that of Czecho-Slovakia;

A sea force about equal to that of Great Britain;

An air force of a total of Army and Navy planes about equal to that of Germany.

The development and maintenance of such military and naval forces will cost about one billion dollars a year. This seems like a tremendous sum but it is but two-thirds of what the Federal Government alone is paying this year for the relief of those suffering the horrors of peace.

In per capita cost, in percentage of national income, and in percentage of national

wealth, our expenditures for national defense are lower than in any other world power. Also it must not be forgotten in comparing costs of national defense of the various nations, expressed in dollars that, due to high wages and short working hours of labor, it costs about twice as much in dollars to build a ship in the United States as it does in any other industrial nation.

In connection with money there is one other cost to which I wish to draw your attention. There are many pacifists who use as a talking point the tremendous expenses of the Veterans' Bureau and Pension Bureau as costs of war. Actually these costs are largely the cost of unpreparedness, for had this nation been adequately prepared it is probable there would have been no need for entry into war.

National pride and pride of race will prevent the most virile dissatisfied nations from limiting their populations. The time is soon coming, if indeed it has not arrived, when within certain nations increasing population will bring about such acute dissatisfaction in the people as to demand that an attempt be made by war to improve their condition. In such a war the type of nation most apt to be attacked is a comparatively satisfied nation which has failed to maintain an adequate national defense.

An adequate national defense for the United States comprises such military and naval strength, relative to that of the strongest dissatisfied nation, as to insure the defense of our territory, interests and policies. Because of the destructiveness of modern war and the swiftness with which an attack may develop our armed forces must be trained and ready for immediate service. Although the cost of adequate national defense is great it is cheaper than war which will surely result if our national defense becomes seriously inadequate.

Practical experience proved to President Washington and President Wilson that adequate national defense is the most effective means of preserving our neutrality.

A short but truly significant proverb is worth remembering: "A rich man, when his castle is well guarded, sleepeth in peace."

EDITOR'S NOTE—This article contributed by National Defense through Patriotic Education Committee, Mrs. Vinton Earl Sisson, Chairman.

Genealogical Extension Service

LUE R. SPENCER

Reference Consultant

ORDERS for assistance through this new department are arriving daily. These testify to the growing interest in family records and the recognition of our Society as a reliable source for such information. People are not satisfied with machine-made generalities regarding family names and accompanying claims to coats of arms with which the country is being flooded and they welcome the service that we offer.

We wish again to emphasize that this is a reference bureau only. We do not attempt technical genealogical research. That is obviously impossible in the time allotted to each problem. All data pertaining to the problem should be sent with the order. Our activities are limited to information that can be found in our library, in the Library of Congress, in the Pension and Census Bureaus and the War and Navy departments. If more extended research is desired a list of accredited genealogists is available upon request with whom the client may make whatever business arrangement is desirable but for which the Society assumes no responsibility.

Some misunderstanding as to fees may be avoided by the explanation that Items 1 to 3 inclusive refer to records which the client specifies by title, author, volume and page. Thus if one wishes a copy of a N. J. Will, a Va. Service from Burgess or a marriage record from Vol. 10 of Bedford Co., as given in Pennsylvania Publications, these can be given at the specified prices. However, if one wishes to know whether John Smith served in the Revolutionary War from North Carolina, died in Indiana, and the name of his wife and her dates, it is readily seen that this type of work is research of the most difficult kind and must come under Item 4 with fee for five hours work.

It is our policy to report upon the requests in the order of receipt unless some specific reason is given why an earlier report is necessary. Owing to the large number of orders on file it will of necessity be some weeks before reports can be made. All orders and letters for information

should be addressed to the Genealogical Extension Service, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C. All checks and money orders should be made payable to the Treasurer General. This is necessary in order to avoid confusion with mail intended for other departments.

Persons familiar with genealogical research realize that this work is difficult. It requires a knowledge of geography, of history, migrations, family names, nationalities, explorations and settlements, religion, social trends. One must know the sources from which information may be obtained, what and where records have been preserved and whether available to the public. The searcher must be familiar with our Library and the various unpublished records therein. Above all, one must have that most essential faculty, the ability to follow genealogical clues and to assemble facts. In short one must be a genealogical G-man, figuratively speaking, in order to succeed in this work.

That this service is appreciated and the reports deemed satisfactory is expressed by numerous letters received daily. That it is destined to become a valuable public service for which our Society is peculiarly adapted is already an established fact. It should be enlarged and sufficient assistance provided to insure painstaking research and prompt reports. Until such time we beg the indulgence of those whose problems are as yet unreported and assure every one that information requested will be forwarded as rapidly as the research can be completed.

Excerpts from some of our requests and reports:

Requested: Proof of Lineage and Service and missing data on Levick (Livick) lineage;

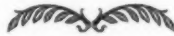
William Levick born Rockingham Co., Va., May 4, 1826, died June 2, 1887, married Margaret Adkins (widow), in 1850 in or near Staunton, Va. He was the son of John Levick, born in Rockingham Co., Va. (then Augusta Co.), * * *. He was the son

of Caleb Levick who according to "Soldiers of 1776," by Burgess, Vol. I, p. 416, received bounty land for his services in the Revolution. He was a private in Capt. Swearingen's Co. (Va. State Library Rept., Vol. 8, p. 267). After his death his wife and several children moved west to his government land.

From Revolutionary War Records of Va. by Brumbaugh, p. 466, "Continental Line Warrants Military Dist. of Ohio. No. 6316. 400 acres issued to heirs of Caleb Levick (Livick), Serg't, served during the War.

Book 3, p. 5, May 18, 1819, Va. Land Office. Transcript of Court Records Jefferson Co., Va., Jan. 27, 1819 Report, names Rachel, wife of Caleb Levick, deceased; daughter Sarah, wife of Jacob Baker; Elizabeth, wife of Elijah Reickert; and son John.

Caleb Levick was born in France in 1755, settled in Va. and was buried in the old Episcopal Cemetery at Shepherdstown, W. Va., in 1817. He married Rachel Bidinger in 1791. His widow later married Alexander Ayres. She and her five children are named in the Court Records.



Suffolk's Flag

MILDRED REEVE PEABODY

ON Long Island, in Suffolk County, (near where New York's oldest English speaking colony settled in 1640) there hangs a flag in the building of the Suffolk County Historical Society (at Riverhead, home of Suffolk Chapter D. A. R.) which research is identifying as the first flag with stars and stripes.

Tattered, of course, but carefully treasured under glass it is known as Capt. John Hulbert's flag of 1775. There are seven stripes of red and six of white with thirteen six-pointed stars on the field of blue arranged in a cross suggesting the British emblem.

Mr. William D. Halsey, an antiquarian, whose loans form a large part of the Historical Society's exhibits, found the flag in a house on eastern Long Island, the original part of which is of pre-revolutionary date. With it were papers in a time-stained package relating to Capt. Hulbert's Company which began in Bridgehampton, Long Island, July 2, 1775, with a service conducted by Deacon David Hedges and became a part of the Third N. Y. Regiment commanded by Col. James Clinton.

Mr. Morton Pennypacker, the Suffolk County Historian, wrote an article which was published in October, 1933 in New York History, a quarterly of the N. Y. State Historical Association, in which he related the story of the flag and quoted letters and documents authenticating Capt. Hulbert's position.

Mr. Pennypacker's research leads him to believe that the flag was made by Capt. Hulbert's company while they were at Fort Ticonderoga preparing to escort war prisoners to Philadelphia where the Congress, considering mighty matters, had little time to design a flag altho letters had urged the need of one.

When Capt. Hulbert arrived reporting successes in the North, his flag was sketched by Frances Hopkinson and altho Hopkinson later presented a bill to Congress for it, payment was denied because he could not claim sole merit.

Old Suffolk County is rich in pre-revolutionary lore where its colonials were of English stock when New York was a Dutch stronghold, and is becoming increasingly appreciative of its heritage.

Genealogical Department

EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH

GENEALOGICAL EDITOR

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QUERIES

15982. **PORTER-ANTHONY.** — Wanted ances. of John Porter b. abt. 1715, d. 1781, and his wife, Mary (Polly) Anthony, who were supposed to have lived near Belfast, Ireland and sailed for America from Londonderry about 1741. Where did they land and where lived before settling on Vaughns Creek, Prince Edward Co., Va.? The will of John Porter is recorded in book No. 1, page 302, Record of Prince Edward Co., Va. June 1781. His second wife was Ann Carson.

The sons of John Porter and Mary were William, John, Nathaniel, Oliver and Francis. The father and four older sons were Rev. Soldiers. He and three sons, William, John and Nathaniel, signed a Petition to the Va. Assembly and House of Burgesses, which met in Williamsburg Oct. 11, 1776 protesting against "the Tyranny of the British." Three other Porters signed this document—namely Samuel, Hugh and G. A. Porter. Were these related to John Porter? Was this John Porter related to the Pennsylvania and New England Porters.—*Miss Carrie Porter, 1829 N. Cascade Ave., Colorado Springs, Colo.*

15983. **BRAINARD-LORD.** — Wanted any infor. possible of Philip Brainard, buried in Smithfield, R. I., and his wife who was Lydia Hull Lord. The latter was separated from her sister, Mary Ann Lord, at the death of their parents. Each sister had a silver tablespoon marked on back with initials D. H. (Dorcus Hull) their mother. The spoon belonging to Mary Ann is in the possession of her grand-daughter.—*Mrs. Alice Martin, China, Maine.*

15984. Wanted infor. of Sherman Hall who went to Illinois from Connecticut or New York. He had a son Russell.—*Mrs. Julie Trowbridge Hall, 30 Shore Front, Myrtle Beach, Milford, Conn.*

15985. **WARFIELD.**—Wanted parentage of John Warfield, b. 1795, (sister Ann b. 1798) who married Lydia Gordon in Henry

County, Ky., 1815, & who died 1857 in Jefferson County, Ind.

(a) **WELSH.** — Wanted parentage of Samuel Welsh who enlisted in the Rev. from Cumberland Co. Penna. Sept. 1776, & who died in Switzerland Co., Ind.—*Mrs. Laura Gordon Plymate, Fairland, Indiana.*

15986. **PENDLETON.**—Wanted parentage and all infor. possible of ances. of Rufus Pendleton, lived in Va. or Ky. Want Rev. service if any. Whom did he marry? Had son Riley, and daus. Ruth and Sally. Ruth b. abt. 1787, mar. Benjamin Harris. She claimed to be a sec. cous. of George Hunt Pendleton, who ran for Vice-Pres. with Gen. McClellan.

(a) **HARRIS.**—Benjamin Harris, b. Va., 1782, mar. Ruth Pendleton & lived for awhile at Crab Orchard, Ky. Wanted his parentage & earlier ancestry, and also any Rev. Rec. in line of descent.—*Mrs. Edward C. Crider, 1213 W. Monroe St., Kokomo, Ind.*

15987. **MANCHESTER.**—Wanted parentage of Job Manchester, b. Providence, R. I., mar. Sally Edson & had daus. Edith b. in Bristol, N. J., & Zilpha. Edith mar. Hosea Perkins & had dau. Elizabeth (Betsy) M., b. 19 April 1802 in Madison, N. Y. Any infor. concerning this family greatly desired.—*Mrs. E. W. Detwiler, Vinton, Iowa.*

15988. **ALLEN.**—Wanted names of children of Hannibal Allen, son of Ethan Allen.—*Mrs. H. D. Strunk, 1112 Main Ave., McCook, Neb.*

15989. **STOUT.**—Wanted parentage with ances. of Mary Stout, who died at 248 Park Place, Brooklyn, N. Y., Mar. 28, 1883, age 77. Widow of Francis J. Manson of Paterson, N. J. Their children were,—Maria S. md. 1st Augustus Barrows, md. 2d, Capt. Martin Streeter. John, md. Miss —Turnbull. Thomas md. Sarah Woodhead.

(a) **HARTMAN-LORD.**—Wanted parentage and ances. of Mr. — Hartman, & wife Elizabeth (Lord) Hartman, of Phila.,

Pa. In 1825 established Hartman's Cracker & Biscuit Co., at 413 Penn. St. & 442 So. Wharves. Their children were.—Emma md. Berry; Elizabeth md. S— Sanderson; Elizabeth md. Alfred Burr, of Moorestown, N. J.; Joseph; Josephus; John; Benjamin; Thomas (or Taylor).

(b) MOUNT.—Wanted ances. & all infor. of Mary Mount, b. Feb. 3, 1802, d. Jan. 15, 1871, at Widows Home, Phila. single. Lived in Phila. & Moorestown, N. J.

(c) GAW.—Wanted parentage & infor. of Nancy Gaw, d. May 1862, age 85, at Widow's Asylum, buried in Monument Cem., Phila.—*Mrs. George W. Manson, 62 Peters Place, Red Bank, N. J.*

15990. PURDY.—Wanted parentage & ances. of James Purdy, b. 1760, d. 1844, wife Sarah —, b. 1760, d. 1848. Lived near Barre, Orleans Co., N. Y. Had chil., Oliver, 1785-1812, a sea captain who died & was buried at sea; James, Anna, Mary, Andrew, Isaac & Phebe.—*Mrs. C. S. Wilson, 108½ N. Gridley St., Bloomington, Ill.*

15991. WEST.—Wanted ances. & all infor. possible of Joseph West, Esq., who was Proprietary Governor of S. C., 1684. Wife's name, also children. When and where did he die?—*Evelyn H. Schmitt, Clarksdale, Miss.*

15992. CONOVER.—Wanted parentage, also names of brothers & sisters, & the exact date of marriage, of Margaret Conover who was b. Oct. 29, 1776, probably at or in the vicinity of Princeton, N. J. Married to Elisha Sortore abt. 1798, evidently lived a short time at Trenton, N. J., then at Princeton from 1801 to 1807, moving latter year to a farm a few miles from Princeton on road to Rocky Hill. Moved in 1814 to Ovid, N. Y. & a year or two later to the Genesee Valley in Allegany Co., N. Y. where she lived the rest of her life. Died Mar. 27, 1868 & buried near Belmont, N. Y. Her children were—William, Polly, Henry, Garrett, Jonathan, George, Harmon & Jesse.—*Mrs. Fred J. Sortore, 355 Main St., Metuchen, N. J.*

15993. PEREGO.—Wanted parentage of Isaac Perego, who mar. Sarah Hartley in 1827, in Guernsey Co., Ohio. He & Sarah are buried at Quaker City, Ohio. Isaac had sisters Margaret, Martha & Nancy. Margaret mar. Henry Grier; Martha mar. Jonathon Garrett; Nancy mar. David Ward.

A brother George Perego mar. Mary Ann Endicott. From whence did the Perego family come to Ohio?

(a) CLARK.—Who was Daniel B. Clark of Ross Co., Ohio? whose wife was Elizabeth Post? Where were he & Elizabeth married? From whence did they come to Ross Co., Ohio?—*Mrs. H. M. Rankin, 416 East St., Washington Court House, Ohio.*

15994. POTTER.—Wanted ances. of Nathan Potter, Rev. Sol. of Cranston, R. I., b. 1757 & d. 1831, at Cranston. He married Sarah Knight in 1778. He had brothers Andrew, Caleb, Rufus & Dutee & sisters Rosina, Lydia, Phebe.

(a) WRIGHT.—Wanted ances. of Sampson Wright, born at Smithfield, R. I., 1786 & died in Pennsylvania 1825. He married Celinda Stone, of Coventry, R. I. in 1805.

(b) SWEET.—Wanted ances. of George Sweet, Rev. Sol. born in North Kingston, R. I. abt. 1720 & married Ruth Sweet in 1740. His will was probated at Exeter, R. I. Feb. 12, 1790.—*Mrs. Nathaniel Buckmaster, 2439 11th Ave., Oakland, Calif.*

15996. CUMMINGS. — Wanted ances., name of wife or any of the family of Wm. Cummings, a Quaker in N. J. who moved to Kent Co., Md. He bought Hugh Fraser or Frazier, who had been kidnaped from Glasgow, Scotland, with many other boys, in 1707. The little Hugh was abt. seven. He served his time & then married Peggy Cummings. They had five children. Want to know all about family.—*Mrs. B. J. Frazier Lloyd, 910½ W. 36th St., Los Angeles, Calif.*

15997. BROWN-MALONE. — Fanning (Fanon, Fannen) Brown & Elizabeth Malona (Malone) were the parents of Emanuel Brown who was killed in a battle of the Civil War at Kennesaw Mountain, Cobb County, Ga., near Marietta under Capt. Potts, June 22, 1864. Emanuel Brown is thought to have had a brother John. Who were the parents of Fanning Brown & Elizabeth Malona? Fanon Brown is found in Fayette Co., (Census) Georgia in 1830, age 20 to 30 and his wife age 15 to 20. They also lived in Gwinnett Co. where Emanuel was born, & later in Carrol Co., Ga. Where did he come from before he was in Fayette Co. in 1830?—*Miss Ina Hunt, 317-5th Ave., Salt Lake City, Utah.*

15998. ROBERTSON-RAMSEY.—Wanted ances. with Rev. Rec. in line of David

Robertson & Eleanor Ramsey, who were married July 26, 1846 in Huntingdon Co., Pa. David Robertson d. Aug. 15, 1864. He was killed by train while on guard duty at Memphis, Tenn. Was a Civil War private. He enlisted on Nov. 10, 1862 at Iowa City, Iowa, D, 37th Regiment, Iowa Infantry. His widow, Eleanor Ramsey Robertson, died Jan. 29, 1902 at Reamsville, Kansas.—*Mrs. Charles Garrett, Franklin, Nebraska.*

15999. PLATT.—Wanted Rev. Rec. of Zophar Platt, Huntington, Long Island, b. 1734, married Esther Platt. He was a son of Jesse Platt who was a son of Jonas Platt, b. 1667, & Sarah Scudder.

(a) VINCENT.—Wanted Rev. Rec. of Jonathan Vincent, b. Nov. 20, 1753, md. Oct. 1, 1780, Sarah Germond, b. Sept. 10, 1760.—*Mrs. Jessie B. Fait, Fingal, North Dakota.*

16000. HOWE-SMITH.—Abraham How (e), 1768-1853, m. 1796 Anne Smith, 1776-1846. Lived in Mason Co., Ky. Was this Anne Smith the Ann Smith who was a dau. of Thomas Smith & granddaughter of Augustine Smith & Ann Marshall who was a sister of Col. Thomas Marshall, the Chief-Justice's father. Col. Thomas Marshall died in Mason Co., Ky. in 1802.

(a) ENGLE (ENGEL).—Wanted parentage, names of brothers & sisters of George Engel (1754-1838). He was born in Bucks Co.; served in Rev. from Lower Milford township, Bucks Co.; lived in Montgomery Co.; d. in Union Co., Pa.; m. Elizabeth Brown (1764-1839). Had nine children.—John moved to Hocking Co., Ohio; George, Michael, Peter, Solomon, Elizabeth, Hannah, Catherine & Frederick all of whom resided in Union Co., Pa., no Snyder Co.—*Mrs. Kline d'A. Engle, 146 E. Sunbury St., Shamokin, Penna.*

16001. WHITE.—Wanted ances. of J. White & maiden name of his wife. They lived abt. 1830 on a farm in Dry Arm, Washington Co., Ill., not far from Mount Vernon, Ill. Dau. Martha married James Teel; Alvina married Whelless; son Harvey married Patsy —. —*Miss Martha Runk, 711 S. Kirkwood St., Kirkwood, Mo.*

16002. CADY. — Wanted parentage of Jane, George & Elijah Cady. Jane, b. 1815, d. 1894, m. Eli P. Carey, 1812-1876, who had a sister.

(a) CARY.—Wanted parentage of Eli &

Emma Carey. They lived at Poultneyville, N. Y.; Holly which is near Buffalo & Rochester, N. Y.—*Mrs. Edith P. H. McCullough, 1626 Garden St., Santa Barbara, Calif.*

16003. WILSON.—Wanted to establish communication with a direct descendant of one S. D. Wilson, a man of wealth abt. fifty years old in Philadelphia in April 1860. Was his father a Rev. soldier?—*Katherine Mills Green, Lincoln, Nebraska.*

16004. COLLIER.—Wanted parentage of Susan Collier, b. in Va. 1802. Had sister Rebecca m. Gavin Mitchell, and bro. Isaac Collier m. Nancy Jones in Highland Co., Ohio.—*Mrs. Edna T. Bice, 450 East Madison St., Franklin, Indiana.*

16005. RODMAN-RICH.—Jesse Rodman born Dec. 7, 1789, mar. 1st, Mary Rich. He married 2d, Margaret Rich. She survived him and mar. Isaac Snow. Would like to correspond with those who have more information on this branch of the Rodman family of Westchester Co., N. Y.—*Mrs. Frank Artz, Sr., 1900 Clay St., Vicksburg, Miss.*

16006. WARFIELD-DORSEY. — Wanted the ancestry of Elizabeth Dorsey, who married John Warfield in Maryland. He was b. 1722 in Ann Arundel Co., & moved later to Frederick Co. Their children were John, Surratt, Lavinia & Mary Ann.—*Mrs. William A. Wood, 6095 Romany Road, Oakland, Calif.*

16007. BUCHANAN.—Wanted ances. & all infor. possible of John Buchanan (1778-1856) wife Hannah Buchanan (1780-1861), his cousin. Their children were Margery, Joanna, Martha, Frances, Thomas, Joseph, Emily & Mary Jane. Would like to correspond with any one interested in this line.

(a) CALDWELL.—Wanted dates of birth & death of Alexander Caldwell of Guilford, N. C. Was a Rev. Sol. and fought in the Battle of Guilford Court House, from which he contracted fever & died. The family later moved to Tenn. Would like the name of wife with dates. Any & all infor. would be greatly appreciated.—*Mrs. L. D. White, Silver City, N. Mex.*

15008. GREENE-SPRAGUE. — Wanted ances. of Silas Greene & of his wife Mary Sprague, mar. in Springfield, Mass (date ?) migrated to Central New York where their daughter Paulina was born in 1792. Moved later to Cincinnati, Ohio. Silas

Greene was in the War of 1812.—*Frances M. Hammitt, Box 45, Palos Park, Ill.*

15009. **BRADSHAW-ARCHER-MATHEWS.**—Wanted data concerning Sampson Archer & his dau. Ann who mar. John Mathews; she lived after 1738 in Augusta Co., Va., was the mother of two Rev. officers, Col. Sampson and Gen. George Mathews (later governor of Georgia), Richard, & other children. Should like to correspond with his descendants. Will exchange Mathews' data. Was Bradshaw the maiden name of Elinor, wife of Richard Mathews? Did her husband or father serve in the Rev.? They may have lived in Rockingham or Botetourt, as well as Augusta Co.; later, they lived in Kentucky and Robertson Co., Tenn.

(a) **EVANS.**—Wanted parentage & other data concerning Susannah Burt Evans who mar. David Deming Marvin in S. C. (Edgefield District?) in 1827. Did any of her ancestors serve in Rev.?

(b) **DICKEY.**—Wanted data concerning George Dickey of S. C. who served in Gen. Francis Marion's brigade. His son John mar. (1) Rebecca Rutledge in 1787 in Ky. (2) Mical Bell & died in Gibson Co., Tenn.

(c) **HOLMAN-JOHNSON.**—Wanted ances. of Rachel Holman, who mar. 1763 Henry Johnson in Pennsylvania, Va., or N. C.; lived in N. C., near forks of Yadkin River during Rev.; was the ancestress of Cave Johnson, Postmaster General in Polk's Cabinet; died in Robertson Co., Tenn. Can exchange Johnson data.

(d) **CHADWICK-MILLER.**—Wanted parentage, & other data concerning Temperance Chadwick who mar. George Miller, lived in Lyme, Conn. She died April 15, 1830, aged 81 years.

(e) **FULLER-ROWLEY.**—Wanted ances. of Elizabeth Fuller who married Moses Rowley, Apr. 22, 1652.

(f) **MOSSOM.**—Was the Elizabeth Mossom b. Feb. 13, 1757 (mar. Richard Chapman, Rev. Sol. Apr. 16, 1775) a dau. or grand daughter of David Mossom, the Episcopal clergyman who performed the marriage ceremony of George Washington & Martha Custis. Should like to correspond with descendants.—*Miss Mary Frances Dickey, Monticello, Arkansas.*

16010. **SEWARD.**—Information, including given name of a Seward who went, with his son John, born 1790, at Hampton

Roads, Va., to Warren Co., Ohio. This Seward was accompanied by his wife & her two sons born to her by a previous marriage. She is thought to have been French. What became of her? John married Phoebe Vanschoyck in 1817. Mason Seward's father John also lived in Warren Co., Ohio. Mason Seward had six brothers. What became of them, and the father? The first mentioned John Seward & Mason Seward both fought in war of 1812, and were both married in 1817.

(a) **ELLIS-PHILLIPPS.**—James Ellis & Margaret Phillips were married in or abt. 1803 at Salisbury, N. C. Margaret's (Peggy) father was James Phillip. Wanted any further information concerning the parentage of this couple.

(b) **BAKER.**—Samuel Baker married Jane (Jincy Ellis, dau. of the above named couple in 1830 at Salisbury, N. C. Wanted ancestry of this Baker.

(c) **SARGENT-FRAZER.**—Elijah Sargent married Margaret Frazer in 1783. Wanted parentage of Margaret Frazer. Did her father have a Rev. Record? Elijah had a brother & a sister who also married Frazers. Were they all of the same family? Where & when did Elijah die?

(d) **MCKINNEY.**—The father-in-law of Elijah's son William was a John McKinney. Who were John's parents?—*Iva G. Brown, 134 Abby St., Fresno, Calif.*

16011. **SHARP.**—Wanted parentage of Philip Sharp, a merchant in Norristown, Pa., in the 1870's. He had a sister, Elizabeth who married Samjel DeHaven, 1818. Elizabeth Sharp was born in 1802 & her grandmother is buried in St. Peter's Church Yard, on Bowen Hill, near Conshohocken, Pa.—*Miriam de Haven Page, Brookhaven, Linden Hills, Minneapolis, Minn.*

16012. **JAMES.**—Wanted parentage of Samuel James who bought land in Bath Co., Va., 1796, & also of his wife Rachel. They sold this land 1807 & moved to what is now Nicholas Co., W. Va., where their son Jesse, lived. Did this Samuel James have Rev. Service?

(a) **BYRD-BIRD.**—Wanted parentage of John Bird (Byrd) who was killed by Indians 1756 on Jackson River, Bath Co., Va., & also of his wife. He was in that section as early as 1748. Could he have been a son of Andrew Bird of Rockingham C.?

He bought his farm the same year that Andrew, Jr. was selling his father's property as administrator.

(b) TACKETT.—Wanted parentage of Lewis Tackett & also of his wife, Mary. Lewis had a brother Christian. They lived in what is now the Greenbrier River section of Bath Co., Va., 1782. Later had Tackett's Fort on the Kanawha River, Now W. Va.—Mrs. W. S. Johnson, 1521 Lee St., Charleston, W. Va.

16013. CRONKHITE.—Aury, Ora, Arron or Arie Hoosick, Albany Co., N. Y. Wanted birth, death, marriage dates, wife's name and her birth & death dates.

(a) CASE.—(near Philadelphia) Wanted dates of birth, death & marriage of Stephen Case, his wife's maiden name & her birth & death dates.

(b) JUSTUS OR JUSTICE.—Wanted any info. of Basil Justus, born Wales. Was a Rev. Soldier.

(c) BAUGH.—Wanted parentage of Jacob Baugh, born Penn. 8-15-1776. His father was Rev. soldier.—Leone Cronkhite Kiburz, 4819 Liberty St., Kansas City, Mo.

16014. FOX.—In the William & Mary Quarterly, Oct. 1899, p. 108, is a record from the "Fox-Crawley-Kenner" family Bible. Among the entries is: "David Fox was born 12 March 1694". Who was this David & what became of him.—Mrs. J. H. Colson, 753 E. University Ave., Gainesville, Fla.

Bible Records

Records from Philip M. Payne Bible.

Marriages

Philip M. Payne and Mary E. Mitchell was married January 23, 1832.

Mosby Hale Payne was married 1 January, 1878, to Mary Morris.

Fletcher Chiles Perrow and Sallie Anne Payne married May 10, 1870.

Charles B. Perrow and Grace Perrow married February , 1913.

F. Kirkpatrick Perrow and Bettie E. Stone married June 21, 1905.

Mosby G. Perrow and Louise Joynes married November 11, 1901.

Births

(1st wife)

Children of Philip M. Payne and Mary Mitchell Payne

Lemisa Payne was born September 25th, 1824.

John Alexander Payne was born May the 5, 1826.

Missouri Payne was born July the 2, 1829.

(2nd wife)

Mary Elizabeth Payne was born October the 12, 1834.

Catharine Mitchell Payne was born March the 7, 1836.

Lucretia Virginia Payne was born October the 24, 1837.

Philip Mathews Payne (Jr) was born May the 24, 1839.

Charles Robert Payne was born September the 1, 1842.

Sarah Ann Payne was born April the 3, 1845.

Samuel Garland Payne was born January 14, 1847.

Mosby Hale Payne was born May 10, 1848.

Julia Clark Payne was born Sep. 18, 1850.

Helen Kirkpatrick Payne was born September the 9, 1855.

To F. C. Perrow and Sallie Ann Payne were born;

Charles Bass Perrow—

F. Kirkpatrick Perrow—born March 1, 1874.

Mosby Garland Perrow—

Baptism

F. Kirkpatrick Perrow, wife (Bettie Stone) and two sons, Kirk Jr. and James and daughter Elizabeth were baptised into the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Anniston, Ala. by Dr. Frank Brandon, pastor.

Deaths

Lemisa Payne Died May the 7, 1826.

Eliza F. P. Payne Died April the 28, 1830.

Mary Elizabeth Payne Died the 8 of November, 1850.

Julia Clark Payne died June 6th, 1851.

Philip M. Payne (Jr) died January 18th, 1861.

Charles R. Payne died Feb. 28th, 1862.

Philip M. Payne Senr. died April the 5th, 1872, in the 78th year of his age.

Mary E. Payne wife of Philip M. Payne died Apr. 13, 1895.

Sallie A. Payne wife of Fletcher C. Perrow departed this life on May 17th, 1896, at 11:15 P.M. Age 51 years.

Fletcher C. Perrow died Nov. 6, 1915.

Charles Bass Perrow died 23 June, 1932, at University Hospital, Va.

Births

Philip Payne was born the 29th of March, 1760.

Elizabeth Dandridge was born the 12th September, 1764.

Their marriage was 13th November, 1783.

Jane S. Payne their daughter was born 29th Aug., 1784.

John S. Payne was born 26th June, 1786.

Elizabeth Spotswood Payne was born 1st July, 1788.

Nathaniel W. Payne was born 11th April, 1790.

Mary C. Payne was born 25th March, 1792.

Philip M. Payne was born 29th May, 1794.

Baldwin M. Payne was born 11th December, 1796.

Ann F. Payne was born 18th February, 1801.

Camilla West Payne was born 26th March, 1803.

Elvira Henry Payne was born 2nd June, 1805.

Louisa Woodson Payne was born 11th October, 1807.

Clarisa Elliot Payne was born month forgotten 1809.

Deaths

Mary C. Payne departed this life 19th July, 1808.

Elvira Henry Payne departed this life 5th July, 1806.

Elizabeth Payne wife of Philip Payne departed this life 26th April, 1833, half past 6 o'clock P.M.

Philip Payne the husband of Elizabeth Payne departed this life 7th July, 1840, at half past 7 o'clock P.M.

(Copied from the Philip Payne Bible now possessed by J. C. Clay, great-grandson of Philip Payne.)

I, Rennie Robbins, a Notary Public, for the County of Campbell, State of Virginia,

do certify that the above writing consisting of pages 1, 2, 3 and 4 is a true copy as taken from the Philip Payne Bible.

RENNIE ROBBINS. N.P.

My commission expires May 6, 1939.

Copied from the Family Bible of the Littlepage family by permission of Mrs. Lewis Littlepage.

Births

Hardin Littlepage was born 3 Sept., 1772.

Eliza S. Littlepage was born 9 Sept. 1781.

Ann Burnley Littlepage, dau. to Hardin and Eliza S. Littlepage was born 7 May, 1801.

John Littlepage, son to Hardin and Eliza S. Littlepage was born 3 Feb. 1803.

Edmond Littlepage, son to Hardin and Eliza S. Littlepage was born 22 May, 1804.

Eliza Littlepage, dau. to Hardin and Eliza S. Littlepage was born 9 Jan. 1806.

Lewis Littlepage, son to Hardin and Eliza S. Littlepage was born 19 March, 1807.

Hardin Littlepage, son to Hardin and Eliza S. Littlepage was born 17 April, 1810.

Sarah Coleman Littlepage, dau. to Hardin and Eliza S. Littlepage was born 20 July, 1812.

R. Christopher Hill, Sr. was born 22 March "in the year 1839".

Cornelia Todd Hill, dau. to R. C. and C. T. Hill was born 6 March, 1871.

Susie Hill, dau. of R. C. and C. T. Hill was born 14 Oct., 1874.

James Burnett Hill, son of R. C. and C. T. Hill was born 19th August, 1877.

Claiborne J. Hill, son of R. C. and C. T. Hill was born 11th Jan., 1880.

Maud Le—Hill, dau. of R. C. and C. T. Hill was born the 3 Oct., 188—.

Lee Christopher Hill, son of J. B. and Gay T. Hill was born 29 Dec., 1907.

Susan P. Littlepage was born 1st June, 1812.

Cornelia Todd Littlepage was born 16th Dec., 1844.

William Hardin Hill was born 15 Apr., 1862.

Robert C. Hill jr. was born 21 Sept., 1863.

Lizzie Littlepage Hill, dau. of R. C. and C. T. Hill was born 22 Dec., 1865.

Mary Florence Hill, dau. of R. C. and C. T. Hill was born 26 Oct., 1867.

James Burnley Hill, son of R. C. and C. T. Hill was born 9 March, 1870.

James Burnett Hill, son of J. B. and Gay T. Hill was born 14 Apr., 1909.

John Hardin Hill, son of Robert C. and June H. Hill was born 21 day of June, 1897.

Robert C. Hill, son of Robert C. Hill and June H. Hill was born 18 day March, 1900.

George Howard Hill son of Robert C. and June H. Hill was born 22 day of August, 1902.

From the Family Bible of the Littlepage family copied by permission of Mrs. Lewis Littlepage.

Marriages

Hardin Littlepage and Eliza S. Quarles were married 13 Aug., 1800.

Hardin Littlepage and Susan P. Robins were married 19 Jany., 1830.

Ammon Johnson and Ann Burnley Littlepage were married 26 December, 1816.

Robert Christopher Hill and Cornelia Todd Littlepage were married 22 day May, 1861.

Edmond Littlepage and Martha Ann Hilliard were married on the 29 September, 1826.

James Burnett Hill and Gay T. White were married the 10 April, 1907.

Lewis Littlepage and Caroline B. Ellett were married 5 Feb., 1829.

Robert C. Hill and June H. (Willig or Kellog—badly rubbed) were married 12 Dec., 1894.

Maude L. Hill and Dr. George Meredith were married 12 of December, 1912.

From the Family Bible of the Littlepage family copied by permission of Mrs. Lewis Littlepage.

Deaths

John Littlepage Departed this life 16 July, 1804.

Sarah Coleman Littlepage, dau. to Hardin and Eliza S. Littlepage departed this life 4 June, 1814.

Eliza S. Littlepage, dau. to Hardin and Eliza S. Littlepage departed this life on Wednesday 6 Aug., 1817.

Capt. Hardin Littlepage departed this life Tuesday the 12 of January, 1819, in the 47 year of his age.

Ann B. Johnson, Ann Burnley Littlepage dau. of Hardin and Eliza S. Littlepage departed this life on Friday the (4) of Jan., 1828, age 26 years, 7 mo., 18 da.

Capt. Ammon Johnson departed this life Thursday the 29 April, 1841, age 43 years, 5 mos., 15 da.

Cornelia Todd Hill died Feb. 2, 1912, at Aspin Grove. She was 67 yrs. one month and 16 days.

Edmond Littlepage departed this life the 9 day June, 1813, on his way to Sulphur Springs being in the 47 year of his age.

Eliza S. Littlepage, consort of Capt. Hardin Littlepage, departed this life on Friday the 13th day of September, 1850, in the 70th year of her age.

Hardin Littlepage departed this life the 2nd day of August, 1879, in the 70th year of his age.

Susan P. Littlepage consort of Col. Hardin Littlepage departed this life on Thursday the 1 day of July 1881 in the 69 (?) year of her age.

June H. Hill wife of Robert C. Hill departed this life May 5, 1909, in the 45 year of her age.

James Burnley Hill departed this life the 17 of March, 1870.

Cornelia Todd Hill dau. to R. C. and C. T. Hill departed this life December 15, 1874, age 3 yr., 9 months, 9 days.

Susan Hill, dau. of R. C. and C. T. Hill departed this life 14 October, 1878.

Claiborne Hill son of R. C. and C. T. Hill departed this life the 1 of October, 1883.

Lee Christopher Hill son of J. B. and Gay T. Hill departed this life the 29 June 1908.

The following request was written in the Littlepage Bible.

"I desire that this Bible should not be sold at my sale but given to my wife, Eliza S. Littlepage should she survive me, and at her death to be given to one of my sons, as it contains the ages of all my children.

H. LITTLEPAGE.
5th Dec. 1813."

Copied by Jennie T. Grayson from photostat copy 1936.

The Correct Use of the Flag Committee should be headed by one of the most interested, energetic members of the chapter.

Honor the Flag; fight for it; die for it. It stands for your Country, your ancestors, yourself, and your posterity.

Every Daughter of the American Revolution should be letter perfect in the Correct Use of the Flag, and should be able at all times to give advice to others.

Contact School Superintendents, Teachers, Scout Leaders, 4-H Clubs, to ascertain if Flag instruction is included in their educational programs.

Own your own Flag and display it on all patriotic days. Know our National Anthem, and whenever it is sung or played, stand at attention until the last notes are heard.

Resolve to do more for the Flag program this coming year than you did last.

Read books on the Flag. (See bibliography on last page of Manual.)

Encourage Chapter members to subscribe for the National Magazine and the Ohio D. A. R. News, which carry Flag Lessons and other items of interest concerning the Flag.

Codes, Leaflets, and all Flag literature should be freely used, and distributed to schools, libraries, and merchants.

The presentation of Plays and Pageants stimulate interest in Flag education.

Urge every chapter member to own her own copy of the Flag Manual, compiled by our National Chairman, Mrs. Martin L. Sigmon.

Send to the Treasurer General, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., for all supplies.

Essay Contests on Flag history will greatly interest American history classes, and all Junior High pupils.

One entire chapter program should be devoted to the study of the Flag.

Furnish Libraries with a more complete bibliography of Flag literature, and suggest the purchase of books on the Flag.

Tactfully correct any improper use or display, abuse or desecration of our Flag; see that worn and tattered Flags are replaced.

Help plan programs for Flag Day, and for other patriotic occasions. Be ready to respond when requested to give Flag instruction to other organizations as well as our own.

Encourage your State Chairman by sending her reports of the work you are accomplishing during the year, and also your problems.

Furnish, whenever possible, large Flags to Schools, Churches, Boy and Girl Scout Troops, and Public Buildings.

Let us make it a part of our program this year to see that all the Schools are equipped with, and will display the Flag. Include education of the Ohio Banner, so that the people of our State may be more familiar with that emblem.

Ask your local newspaper to publish items of interest about the Flag, and request citizens to display their Flags on patriotic days.

Give your whole-hearted cooperation to other patriotic organizations who are striving to educate the people to respect and honor the Flag of our Country.

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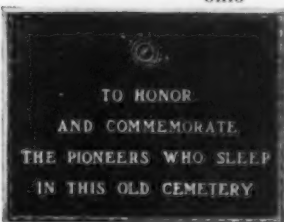
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THAT'S the answer you'd have if you should telephone Continental Hall and ask for me. So, in like measure, I'd like you to feel, even if it isn't practicable for you to call me up or to come and see me, that we're on "speaking terms" with each other just the same! That the editor of your magazine is always glad to talk to you and that she hopes you'll often want to talk to her.

There are two reasons why I hope you'll feel that way: First, because I'm a very gregarious woman, because I enjoy talking to people just on general principles. And secondly, because the special sort of conference I have primarily in mind, when I say I want you to talk things over with me, will help us to realize our joint ambitions of achieving a bigger and better magazine. Without having the slightest wish to take out of our periodical any of the features which have made it valuable to you in the past, I do want to see it expand, both figuratively and literally. I want to see it interpret every phase and period of our history, because these are all so interwoven that in order to understand one of them we need to understand them all. I wanted to do this through the media of fiction and verse as well as through the media of fact and prose—not only because fiction and verse are often the most vivid and vital channels of expression, but because I believe that every normal woman likes romance and glamour, just as I believe every normal woman likes babies and clothes. (Tell me if you think I'm wrong!) And there is so much romance and glamour waiting to be dug out of dead archives and made into song and story that it fairly takes my breath away!

I want to give you a Washington Letter, so that you'll feel in close touch with history in the mak-

ing, here at your National Capital. I want to give you a comprehensive Department of Antiques and a comprehensive Book Review Department. I want to give the Junior D. A. R.'s and the C. A. R.'s more space to tell you what they're doing and what they hope to do in the future—because as those of us who are "pushing" middle age—or maybe being pushed by it!—mustn't forget, the success of our Society is going to depend on them and not on us, almost before we know it.

Well, those are just a few of the things I want to do. Now tell me, please, what you'd like to have me do!

Tell me as kindly as you can, and be patient with me if I don't succeed in carrying out your wishes right away. Because, of course, I am only a beginner, as far as editing your magazine is concerned, and all beginners make mistakes. But I want very much to have it stand for as much in history as the *National Geographic Magazine* stands for in another great cultural field; and when I tell you that I've hitched my wagon to such a star as that, you'll know that my efforts towards attaining it will be eager and untiring.

You will help me in these efforts, won't you?

Frances Parkinson Keyes

P. S. If you should call me up, and instead of getting the response, "Mrs. Keyes speaking," it should happen to be, "Miss Bright speaking," or "Miss Whitford speaking," don't let that worry you. Miss Bright, though you may not know it, has been faithfully attending to the details of getting your magazine sent to you for twenty-five years. She'll attend to the details of putting you through to me efficiently also. Miss Whitford isn't quite so good at detail, because she hasn't been in the office twenty-five days yet! But she's willing to learn, and she is learning. Please practice on her!—F. P. K.



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